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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL JOHN WARD.

London, March 3.
Speaking on the Army Estimates in the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill pointed out that four distinct stages of Army development were proceeding at present—firstly, the great armies of the war are demobilising; secondly, the Armies of Occupation, approximately 900,000 men, were rapidly being formed compulsorily; thirdly, a voluntary Regular Army for the immediate garrisoning of the Empire, formed out of trained men who have re-enlisted for from one to four years, is growing at the rate of a thousand daily; fourthly, a permanent post-war Army would be built up out of new young recruits, who, when they reached the age of twenty, would be sent East to replace the war-time soldiers. In addition, voluntary formations must be found to replace our fourteen Territorial Divisions.

Mr. Churchill expressed the opinion that in view of our responsibilities, the British regular establishment never ought to fall as low as before the war, but we did not know what other Powers were going to do, and the final decision on our Army system must be deferred.

Referring to the Allied forces in Russia, Mr. Churchill said an Allied Army of a certain size, about one half of which was British, occupied considerable regions in North Russia, based on the ports of Murmansk and Archangel. These forces were sent there as part of our operations against Germany and we must neglect nothing required for their safety and well-being. We have also incurred heavy commitments towards the people of these regions. We also had an Army of a certain size in the Caucasus. They were sent there in order to ensure that the Germano-Turkish forces be turned out and it remained there to maintain order pending the decision of the Peace Conference regarding the future of the country. We were now holding, in some force, the railways from Batum to Baku and the Admiralty had a fleet of armed vessels on the Caspian Sea.

Mr. Churchill paid a tribute to the gallant services performed by Colonel John Ward, with a handful of men on the Omsk front. The tide had become a factor of appreciable importance in stemming the tide of Bolshevism from immense regions in Siberia. The enforcement of peace terms called for a speedy settlement. We were holding all of means of coercion ready for immediate use, rigorously enforcing the blockade and maintaining strong armies able to advance at the shortest notice. Germany was at present on the verge of starvation, but when she accepted our terms the re-victualing of the country and the supply of necessary raw material could be energetically pursued. Any delay in settling with Germany might cause another great area sinking into anarchy. It would not be possible to withdraw our Armies of Occupation immediately Germany agreed to our terms, as we have to make sure that she would carry them out. These Armies, moreover, would compel Germany to act rightly towards the new States on her eastern border, whose continued prosperity was such an important factor of the whole European problem. Mr. Churchill therefore urged the maintaining of a strong Army in the Rhineland until the future is clearer. He concluded by emphasising the need of not being carried away by success into demanding more than was right or prudent. The finest combination in the world was power and mercy; the worst was weakness and spite.

UKRAINIANS RESUME HOSTILITIES.

A THREAT CARRIED OUT.

Warsaw, March 3.
A message from Lemberg, dated the 1st inst., says the Ukrainians having notified that they would resume hostilities on March 2, the Allied Commission replied demanding a prolongation of the suspension of hostilities and threatening hostility at the Paris Conference if fighting is resumed. Later news shows that the Ukrainians carried out the threat by shelling the railroad from Lemberg to Cracow.

ALLIED COMMISSION FIRED ON.

Warsaw, March 3.
The Ukrainians fired on the special train carrying the Inter-Allied Commission from Lemberg to Warsaw. Two Polish officers on the train were severely wounded. It is reported from the Polish-German frontier that the Germans are re-attacking all along the line.

AN AGREEMENT REPUDIATED.

Posen, March 2.
A message from Lemberg says the Ukrainians have repudiated the arrangement cabled on February 25 and notwithstanding the Inter-Allied Commission's efforts, have declined to agree to an Armistice with the Poles, with whom they have resumed hostilities.

HOLLAND'S MILITARY POLICY.

GOVERNMENT OBJECTS TO CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

The Hague, March 1.
The Second Chamber has adopted a Deputy's motion by 43 votes to 35 inviting the Government to reorganise the defence forces and diminish the War Ministry's expenses, but the War Minister declared that the motion would not influence the attitude of the Government, which disagreed therewith.

THE GERMAN SITUATION.

WORK AS A REMEDY.

Copenhagen, March 3.
A message from Berlin says the German Government in a lengthy manifesto denounces the attempts to get rid of the National Assembly. It condemns strikes and declares that only work can save the Empire. It promises the socialisation of suitable industries and asseverates a resolve to wage relentless war against terrorism. A Bill has been introduced in the Weimar Assembly the nationalising of coalfields.

FOOD FOR CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

Paris, March 1.
The Conference has decided to send a Commission to the Adriatic to enquire into the question of food supplies destined for Czecho-Slovakia. It is prepared to send the necessary labour to prevent further starvation in the interior.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE KINDEL PARK AFFAIR EXPLAINED.

CAUSED BY FAILURE OF DEMOBILISATION PLAN.

London, March 7.
The Press Bureau states the Ministry of Overseas Military Forces of Canada has issued an official statement regretting the Kinmel Park incident, particularly in view of the splendid discipline record of the Canadians during the war period. It explains the Kinmel Park concentration area since the Armistice, where troops are sorted into drafts, according to their destination in Canada.

The failure of the Ministry of Shipping to furnish sufficient ships to carry out the February programme had caused a great disappointment, and was chiefly responsible for the disturbances. The Chief of the General Staff addressed the men in fifteen different places. It is not likely that further disturbances will occur among the 15,000 of all ranks in camp. Many offenders have already been arrested, including 12 civilians.

Three rioters also two men on picket duty were killed, and 12, including two officers, were wounded.

PEACE DELEGATES IN CONCLAVE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON PRELIMINARY TERMS.

London, March 7.
A Press Bureau communique from Paris states that information was given at the Supreme War Council to-day concerning the interruption of negotiations at Spa.

Regarding the surrender of the German merchant fleet, Mr. Lansing submitted a proposal.

With reference to the German cables, the Council decided, at the request of the Italian delegates, to appoint an Inter-Allied Military Commission to enquire into the incidents at Laibach.

The Council completed the discussion on the re-victualing of Austria and Hungary.

Mr. Lloyd George made a statement regarding the Military terms of the preliminaries of peace with Germany.

THE FUTURE OF PALESTINE.

JEWISH IDEAL TRIUMPHS.

Paris, March 3.
The Zionist delegation announced that they were confident that the Zionist claims, which were submitted to the Peace Conference for the reconstitution of a Jewish National Home in Palestine, will be recognised. The details had yet to be worked out, but the Zionist ideal had already triumphed.

After the Zionist delegation withdrew from the Council Chamber of the Peace Conference, Mr. Balfour sent a message congratulating them upon the success achieved.

M. Tardieu declared that France did not object to Great Britain having mandatory power over Palestine, on behalf of the League of Nations.

MAILS FOR ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

TO BE CARRIED BY AEROPLANES.

London, March 3.
An Aerial Postal Service has been instituted between England and the Continent in order to carry mails to the Army of Occupation. Mails thus carried will reach Cologne in ten hours, instead of five days as hitherto. The mails will arrive at Folkestone by train, and be taken on lorries to an aerodrome where machines will be in readiness to load up. Twenty-three bags will be taken across on the first journey by four machines.

ANOTHER GERMAN ESPIONAGE PLOT.

London, March 1.
A telegram from Prague says the Czech authorities have discovered an anti-Ally espionage plot directed from the German Consulate under cover of the Red Cross.

PORTUGUESE MONARCHISTS.

REPORTED SUICIDE OF LEADER.

London, March 3.
It is reported that Senhor Conceicao, the fugitive leader of the Monarchists, has committed suicide.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(By Courtesy of the "South China Morning Post")

GERMANS EMBARK AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, March 9.
The end of German influence in China has begun to-day with the start of the embarkations. Because it was rumoured that the Germans had planned an organised resistance extra Chinese troops, the Special Constables, French Volunteers and Shanghai Volunteers were called out but no trouble occurred, the enemies boarding heavily guarded trams at the camps and riding quietly to the dock where the Novara lay. The three ships will sail on Wednesday. Embarkation is proceeding slowly as all are being carefully searched.

MORE INFLUENZA IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, March 9.
The influenza epidemic is getting worse here and the number of foreign cases is increasing.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

THE REV. MR. DOWDING RESIGNS.

The chaplaincy of St. Andrew's Church becomes vacant shortly, owing to the resignation of the Rev. T. Woodman Dowding. Mr. Dowding has only been in the Colony for two months and recently received news from Home that his daughter had contracted a serious illness and therefore Mrs. Dowding would not be able to leave for Hongkong. Mr. Dowding's resignation is based purely upon financial considerations and to remain at St. Andrew's would have necessitated increased expense which the Chaplain does not feel justified in attempting to incur.

Mr. Dowding will carry on at the Church, unofficially, for the next two Sundays and will then hand over to the Rev. Mr. Harrington who will officiate until a new Chaplain arrives from England. We would state that the Church Body will be put to no expense in connection with Mr. Dowding's resignation, and he leaves with all good wishes from the congregation.

MYSTIC MALINI.

HONGKONG SEASON OPENS.

Malini, the Prince of Conjurers, began his mystification of Hongkong on Saturday night, at the City Hall, when he opened his season here. There was a large and appreciative audience, which included H. E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) and party, as well as many other prominent residents. The St. Andrew's Hall, in which the performance was given, was completely transformed by the introduction of palms, flags, etc., and the red carpeted platform at the side was surmounted by the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes.

The night's enjoyment was early started by the appearance of Miss Madge Griffith, of the Vanity Fair Company, who, by the way, is the wife of Mr. Leslie Holmes, the clever comedian of that Company. She sang two songs at the commencement of the programme and two later on. Her rich contralto voice was used with great feeling in all her numbers, testifying to her versatility, her concert singing being quite on a par with her variety-stage work. During the interval she received the personal congratulations of H. E. Mr. Severn for her excellent work.

Malini is no common trickster. While, as he admits himself, he "only cheats a little," in his own particular art he is undoubtedly an expert, just as, in another sphere, Padarewski and Caruso are virtuosos. His work is always clean and often characterised by a refreshing spontaneity. These features were fully brought out at Saturday's performance and merited the hearty applause which was bestowed as trick succeeded trick of bewildering variety and all-round smartness. It would be impossible to outline even a tithe of what he did; he must be seen to be appreciated to the full, for in the manipulation of cards, by the disappearance and reappearance of articles with almost uncanny speed, by the defiance of all known laws of gravity, and, above all, by working in such close proximity to his audience, Malini easily outshines all his contemporaries. Indeed, it might be said that this marvellous little man starts where his rivals leave off.

The public has still a few opportunities of seeing Malini during his short season here, for he will appear in the same hall to-morrow night, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. The booking is in the capable hands of S. Moutrie and Company, and a certain number of 42 seats have been arranged for, so that none who appreciate modern mysticism should miss a seance with Malini, as no better climax to his more

HONGKONG PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

To-Day's Committee Meeting.

SUGGESTIONS FOR WAR MEMORIAL INVITED.

A meeting of the Peace Celebration Committee was held at noon to-day at the City Hall, when there were present His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), Sir Boshan Wei Yuk, H. E. Major-General Ventris, Commodore Gurner, Sir Paul Chater, Bishop Lander, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.; the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, the Hon. Mr. Mc I. Messer, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Hon. Mr. David Landale, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, his honour Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Messrs. E. H. Sharp, K.C., N. J. Stabb, E. A. Irving and Lt. Col. Passby.

Opening the proceedings, His Excellency said:—Your Excellency, My Lord Bishop and Gentlemen—I appointed, after discussing the subject with those who I thought could help me, a representative committee of the community of Hongkong to consider the question of celebrating the conclusion of peace in an adequate way, and also to consider the more important subject of commemorating the great war in this Colony in the most suitable manner. When the armistice came upon us suddenly we were of course quite unprepared to celebrate the conclusion of hostilities in any formal or organised manner and the public took the matter practically into its own hands and showed its feelings in an entirely spontaneous way which I think suited the occasion very well. The Government dealt with the matter formally by giving expression in a resolution by both Councils to the feelings of this Colony in common with the whole Empire on the practical conclusion of the war. As regards the conclusion of peace we have had ample notice. We have watched, so far as our very much delayed telegrams could tell us, the progress of the Conference at Paris and I think you will agree with me that the telegram which came to hand to-day shows that the matter has progressed with greater speed than could have been imagined when we consider the vast complexity of the subjects which have had to be dealt with, and that the conclusion of peace is within sight, within perhaps a few weeks (Applause). This part of the subject therefore which this committee has been appointed to adequately celebrate in this Colony, namely the conclusion of peace, is one which will have to be taken up and treated by some strong energetic executive committee selected from this general committee as an urgent matter. So far as one can judge, St. George's Day or thereabouts may be a suitable day and there is another day, Empire Day, in May. Both these days are usually celebrated in this Colony and it may be the opinion of your executive committee that if peace were to be concluded somewhere about that time, the peace celebrations could unite with the usual celebrations of both those days. This is an urgent matter and it is part of the subject which will probably immediately engage your attention. The other part of the subject is, of course, the more important one, the erection in this Colony of some permanent memorial which will be worthy of the great event, and that of course will take time. Suggestions will be made and definite proposals will come forward in due course, but the settlement of the question must await the arrival of the Governor. I have appointed as Chairman of your general committee Sir Paul Chater (Applause)—and I think you will agree with me that there could be no better climax to his more

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 0.15-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—cloudy. Barometer: 30.09. Temperature 2 p.m.: 56°. Humidity 2 p.m.: 79%.

DAY BY DAY.

Twenty-four Chinese coolies, including a number of females, were this morning brought before Mr. J. R. Wood, on a charge of dragging timber along the road by dragging timber along it. They were engaged in pulling down the temporary tramway terminus at that road, and in removing the bamboo poles and other timber away, they caused damage to the tar-surfaced road by tottling dragging their loads along. The C. S. P., who appeared in person to prosecute, said that some of them had been previously warned. Mr. E. Newhouse, assistant engineer of the P.W.D., said that the dragging of the timber and other material along the road would result in the tarred surface of the road being worn away and in much money being spent on making good the damage. Seven of the offenders were fined 50 cents each and the others were discharged with a caution. The C. S. P. intimated that he would add in a new clause dealing with offences of this nature in the Traffic Regulations which are at present under revision.

A FATAL COLLISION.

At 3.30 p.m. on Saturday, two junks were fishing at Man Chau, in Chinese waters, when a steamer came in their direction and crashed into one of the junks, capsizing it and throwing the crew into the water. The steamer, heedless of the crew's cries for help, kept on its course and steamed out of sight. The other junk succeeded in rescuing the master of the capsized junk and a few members of the crew, but his wife and two foks were drowned. Their bodies have so far not been recovered. The steamer was described by the master of the wrecked junk as being grey-painted with one funnel. He estimated the loss he suffered from the wrecking of his boat at \$1,000.

than fifty years' splendid work in this Colony than that he should preside over such a representative committee of the community of Hongkong on such a unique occasion (Applause). I need not remind you on this occasion that he has done for this Colony. I can only conclude my remarks by asking him to take the chair, and by retiring and leaving you to your deliberations (Applause). His Excellency then retired and Sir Paul Chater took the chair. (Continued on page 9).

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Fawley & Co. present "A Pair of Sixes"—9.15 p.m.

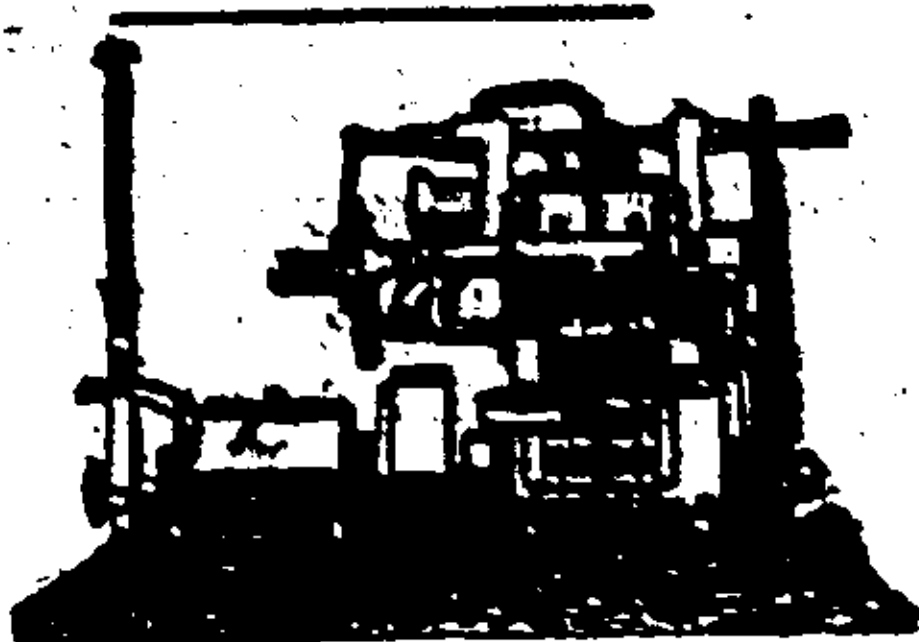
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m. Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Malini at the City Hall—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m. Coronet Theatre—9.15 p.m.

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GENERAL NEWS.

KOREAN STUDENTS SENTENCED.

In the Tokyo Chihō Saibansho last week judgment was given in respect of the nine Korean students who were arrested a week ago on charges of having held a political meeting at Kanda and passing a violent resolution and declaration, copies of which they distributed among the foreign Ambassadors, Ministers, members of both Houses of the Diet and other prominent men. They were charged with a violation of the Law of Publication and their trial took place in camera. Two boys were sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for a year each, four for nine months each and three others for seven months and a half each. Their sentences are for the three different capacities, as writer, publisher and printer, as the nine months terms being made up of a sentence of three months for each one of the capacities.

LIQUOR TRADE WITH NEGROES.

An important announcement respecting the liquor trade on the West Coast of Africa was made at Holloway recently by Mr. Walter Long. As a member of the Cabinet, he said, it was his intention to recommend to our representatives at the Peace Congress that the liquor trade on the West Coast of Africa should be put an end to. This would mean a loss of revenue of one and a-half millions and would take some time to do, but whatever the cost this reform must be brought about.

THE ZIONISTS.

PALESTINE CELEBRATIONS.

The anniversary of the British Declaration was celebrated all over Palestine on November 2 and 3 amid scenes of great enthusiasm and rejoicing. Thanksgiving services were held in all Synagogues in Jerusalem. The Rothschild Hospital was formally opened on November 3, and placed under the direction of the American Zionist Medical Unit. The opening ceremony was performed in the presence of General Money and staff, the Military Governor and staff, the Grand Mufti, the French, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Armenian and American Red Cross representatives, and Mr. E. W. Lewin Epstein. The hospital has been enlarged from 30 to 90 beds, and contains the most modern equipments. It will be open to all, irrespective of creed or race.

Major James de Rothschild, who performed the opening ceremony, speaking in Hebrew and English, said he hoped that the hospital, in its new form, would meet the demands of the ever-increasing population of Palestine with its glorious future before it.

General Money welcomed the American Unit, and wished it success in its noble work. Rabbi Elasher Panigel offered up a prayer, and the Grand Mufti congratulated the unit.

During the afternoon, huge crowds assembled at the Beth An, where a mass meeting was held, thousands of persons assembling. The following message

was sent from Damascus by Emir Feisal: "I received with pleasure and thanks your wire of invitation. I am extremely sorry to offer you and the venerable members my excuse of not having the honour to be present at your great meeting owing to my departure for Aleppo. I beg you to say that I consider such a meeting an important factor towards the rapprochement of the two nations, tied by old friendly links. Will you kindly consider this wire also on a proof of our mutual friendship, and please accept my best greetings and respects."

The meeting was presided over by Dr. Eder, who spoke in Hebrew and English of the happy event of our liberation brought about by the will of our people, and with the generous support of Britain and her Allies. Last year, he said, was a year of promise, and he felt confident that this year would be a year of fulfilment. He looked to the British authorities for a sympathetic understanding of our work. He greeted in warm terms the liberation of Arabia by Britain and her Allies, and hoped that soon Armenia too would be free. The Jewish nation in all free lands to-day expressed gratitude to Great Britain, to heroic France, to glorious Italy, and to the idealistic democracy of America.

Colonel Sterre, the Military Governor, addressing the meeting in admirable Hebrew, said he hoped that through brotherhood and love the aspirations of Israel would be realised. Mr. David Yellin, in an impassioned speech, expressed his joy at the wonderful changes brought about in Palestine since the British occupation in Jerusalem. The seat of God's glory would again become a centre of light and learning, the support of Britain and her Allies would hasten the realisation of our life-long dream—the establishment of our home in the land of Israel. Rev. H. M. Segal said the Jews celebrated not only their national but also their spiritual regeneration, and humanity at large would benefit by it.

A resolution proposed by Mordechai Kaban, and carried amid scenes of indescribable joy, read as follows: "We, the Jewish population of Palestine, on the occasion of the first anniversary of Mr. Balfour's declaration on behalf of the British Government, which solemnly recognised the Jewish nation, and promised to assist in restoring Palestine as its national home, express our deep gratitude to the free and generous peoples of the British Empire, and to all the Allies, who have adhered to Britain's immortal act of justice. We send a greeting of admiration to the gallant armies, which, led to victory by General Allenby, have liberated this holy land. It is with particular pride and emotion that we tender our fraternal salute to the Jewish regiment, which worthily took its share in this war for the freedom of the world and of Jewry. We proclaim our firm belief that the promise given by free nations will be realised in its deepest and amplest meaning, and that the Jewish people will soon again co-operate with them, as an equal among equals, for the attainment of those eternal ideals, whose birthplace is the soil of Palestine.

Copies of the resolution were sent to Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, the French, Italian, American, and Greek Governments. The ceremony ended with singing of "Hatikvah" and British Nation Anthem.

Tel Aviv was gaily decorated on November 2, when all the school children, accompanied by their teachers, and the townspeople, marched in procession, singing national songs. At the headquarters of the Zionist Commission further speeches were made. In the afternoon a mass meeting of Jaffa Jewry was held in the Rothschild Gardens, there being present General Clayton, Colonel Peacock, officer commanding the British detachment, the Military Governor, and Colonel Peterson. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Dizengoff (who presided), Dr. Thon, and Mr. H. Gutman, and meetings were also held at Haifa and Becholeth (which was attended by Colonel Margolin), Rishon, Tiberias, Safed, and Galilee colonies.

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FACES WE SHALL MISS.

ABSENTEES FROM THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes, M.P., writes in the Daily Chronicle as follows:—

There can be no doubt at all as to whose face will be most generally missed when the new House meets—it will certainly be that of Mr. Asquith. And in spite of all the differences of opinion that are inevitable in political warfare, I imagine that his absence will be regretted sincerely by all, for I doubt if, even among those who have thought of late that it was well for him to be out of power, there was one who wished him to be out of the House.

To say that he was a great Parliamentary personality is an inadequate commonplace—he was a conspicuous figure in the great succession of those who have sustained the dignity, carried on the traditions, and enriched the store of classic eloquence of Parliament. And when men look for him in vain on either of the two front benches—on one or the other of which he has had a place so long—they will also be conscious of the absence of quite a group of his chief supporters—Runciman, McKenna, Herbert Samuel, Simon, McKinnon Wood, and others.

MR. DILLON'S ABSENCE.

It is not the case, however, that the men who are regarded in the House by their fellow members as almost necessary and essential to the existence of Parliament are to be found on the front benches. It will be difficult, for instance, to get accustomed to the absence of Mr. Dillon. He was a great Parliament man, nearly always in his place. He entered the House in 1880—not far short of 40 years ago—a tall, noticeable man, with coal-black hair and beard, and he has taken a leading part in its life until to-day he is white-haired and venerable in appearance, though in no way decrepit. There is something appropriate and characteristic in the fact that such a man should go down fighting rather than avoid a contest by retiring, as some of his friends did, for John Dillon was ever a fighter.

Among others who were technically private members one of the most interesting of the absentees will be Mr. Pringle who has had more to say in the House than any other man during the last ten years, for when he was not directly addressing it he was generally keeping up a running commentary in a cheery conversational style. In this his only rival was Mr. Hogge, who will mourn over him even as David was distressed for his brother Jonathan. On one occasion only were they divided, and that was on the momentous occasion when they voted in different lobbies in regard to Proportional Representation.

Mr. Pringle often annoyed many, but the House, as a whole, has a kindly feeling to any man who throws himself wholeheartedly into the life of the place, and it may certainly be said that Mr. Pringle did that.

One who used to sit near him, Mr. H. A. Watt, will be missed because of his unflinching zeal in shouting out "Speak up" to Ministers who were apt to mumble at the table.

HUMOUR AND REBUTTAL.

Another man whose views did not find acceptance with all, Mr. Leu Jones, will also be missed. Members who, before they knew him, had taken it for granted that the head of the United Kingdom Alliance was likely to be a gloomy man and a total abstainer from joking, soon found that he was nothing of the sort, any more than was his predecessor the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

It may be that the general public in England at any rate, took but little notice of the defeat of Mr. Holmes in Glasgow, but he will be sorely missed by many friends in Parliament, especially by reading and writing men who use the Library, and who soon found that there was no question concerning literature, ancient or modern, and in all sorts of

WEBBER
PIANOS

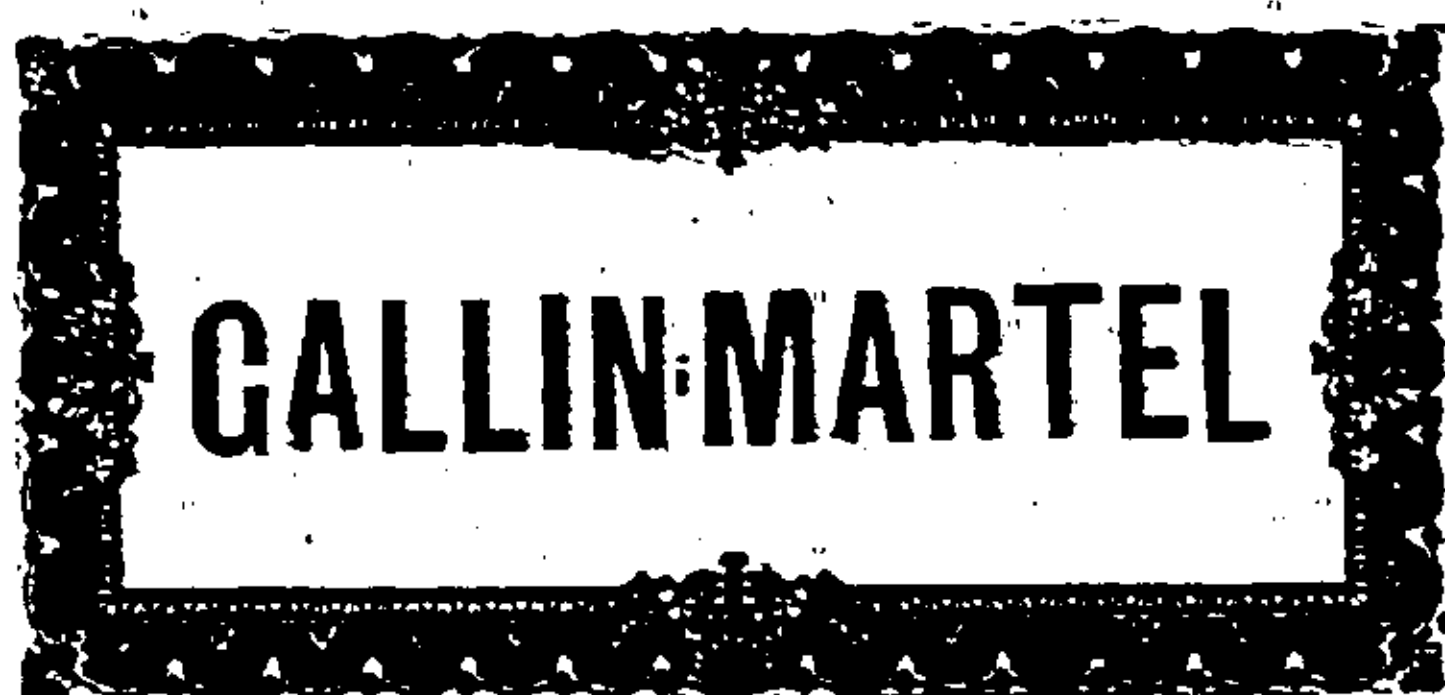
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16 QUEEN'S ROAD

languages, that Mr. Holmes could not answer.

It cannot be said that those who were generally known as the Pacific group will be mourned over, for most of them were not content with advancing unpopular views, but did so in a needlessly offensive manner.

There is one exception, however, to this general statement, for it was impossible to dislike Mr. Ponsonby, hopeless as were his views. He will be missed, though he has been replaced by Mr. John Wallace—a man of different views, but one who will soon command as great a personal popularity.

It seems difficult to imagine the House without Ellis Griffith, one who but a short time ago was regarded by most of us as almost a King of Anglesey, or at any rate its necessary and inevitable member. I doubt if he had any equal in the House so far as quick instantaneous epigram-making was concerned, or any equal in flashing a retort at any unwary interrupter.

IRELAND'S ABSENTEES.

Perhaps I may be forgiven an Irishism in referring to that island, and so I will say that Ireland contributes a notable group of absentees to the House. Some of them are men but little known outside the House in this country, but members had become so accustomed to their presence there as to regard them as belonging to the place, like the table or the mace on it. Men will look in vain for "Long John," the tall and handsome man from Kildare, also men such as Cullinan and Condon, Kilbride and O'Dowd, and so far as I am concerned, T. Scanlon's absence will leave a gap. It may be, however, that Ministers at question time will not mourn over the disappearance of these gentlemen, and others of the group.

How the House will get on without Mr. Swift, MacNeill remains to be seen. It is certain that his retirement has deprived the House of one who knew more about the British Constitution than was known by all those who have helped to make it, and Mr. MacNeill was always ready to impart his knowledge to others quite lavishly.

GENERAL NEWS.

ROME HONOUR FOR THE PREMIER.

Mr. Lloyd George has been elected an honorary member of the oldest academy in the world, the famous Academy of St. Luke at Rome, together with the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Aosta, M. Clemenceau, President Wilson, Baron Sonnino, Mr. Balfour, and some other of the chief figures in the history of these last years.

U. S. TO SELL AIRPLANES.

The Department of Military Aeronautics plans to sell several hundred airships and engines on the open market. These are planes that have served their purpose as training ships, and it is believed there will be ready purchasers for them. It is expected that the sale to private owners will do much to popularise flying in the United States. Another possible market for more of these planes includes the nations of South America and other countries favourable to the Allies. The Czech-Slav Government already has purchased twenty-five L. V. F. airplanes.

ENGLAND'S HOUSING PROBLEM.

The housing problem in England is one of the many pressing questions which the new Government has promised to take up, and in the meantime many statements are being published as to the conditions under which many people live in the villages. What is the attitude of the landlords of these hovels is not stated and might well be made a matter of inquiry. As an example of the conditions the statement was made at the Northampton Rural District Council recently, that many of the houses in a village mentioned had only two rooms, one upstairs and one down and many were in such a bad condition that they would be condemned as cattle-sheds. In one house half the roof was off, but the tenants had to remain because there was nowhere else to go. In a village of 60 houses, only 28 were really habitable. Even then, however, the housing conditions of the poor in England do not compare for badness with those in Japan.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1919.

HONGKONG'S WAR MEMORIAL.

With the near approach of peace, the time has come for Hongkong to consider the nature of the memorial which is to permanently mark the victory of the Allies over the Central Powers and at the same time commemorate the sacrifice of those who have laid down their lives in order that great principles may be safeguarded for future generations. The first meeting of the Committee charged with consideration of this subject, as well as the manner in which final peace shall be celebrated, was held to-day, and a report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere in this issue. We have already had assured us one memorial for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, whose head office is in Hongkong, has announced its intention of erecting a monument here to those of its staffs who have fallen in the war, but it is the larger scheme, representative of the desire of the whole community to perpetuate the memory of a great victory, that is now foremost in the public mind.

On Friday, last, we published some interesting and valuable expressions of opinion on the subject by prominent public men, and it may, we think, be taken as typical of public feeling that the idea which was most favoured was the provision of a new City Hall and Theatre to replace the existing ill-arranged and out-of-date building. For very many years it has been felt that the present premises opposite Beaconsfield Arcade are totally inadequate to public needs. The Theatre itself is about the dingiest and most uncomfortable building of its kind in the East, whilst the so-called Library and Museum are mere trappings of what they should be. The Hon. Mr. Holyoak's advocacy of a modern City Hall, with a Free Public Library, Museum and Theatre included, is, we are inclined to think, quite in line with general public opinion, and we believe that the provision of such a block of modern premises would be a most fitting way in which to commemorate the successful conclusion of the war. The occasion, in fact, provides the very opportunity which the Colony has long awaited. A really up-to-date City Hall would be an ideal centre for the holding of public meetings, while it would also be utilised—and in this respect become revenue-earning—for Company meetings, thus doing away with the necessity for shareholders assembling at one time in one place and the next time in another. A modern Theatre would also attract a better type of theatrical company here, especially as we may expect a steady growth in the European population in the future, and at the same time add to the comfort of theatre-goers. Our present Museum is small, but it contains, none the less, the nucleus of a really fine institution which deserves to be much better housed. We want a Library, too, which shall be more of the type of those at Home, with a lending department in which the volumes are freely and regularly added to, in charge of a Librarian specially qualified for the position. The Hon. Mr. Pollock would like to see a scheme adopted which shall be of benefit to the naval and military forces of the Colony. Well, a free Public Library, in which soldiers and sailors would be as welcome as anyone else, would meet this desire, for ordinary means of recreation are usually provided for Service men. As to the site for such a building as we have been discussing, "the finest site" would be totally inadequate for premises such as we have in view. Room might be found by pulling down the present City Hall and Theatre and taking in more land, but a far finer site would be Murray Parade Ground, which the military authorities might offer as their contribution to the memorial and on which a most imposing structure could be erected. These ideas, of course, are contingent on no better scheme being brought forward. The matter as to what form the memorial shall take is one which the public should decide, and it is to be hoped that the opportunity of sending in suggestions to the Hon. Secretary of the Committee will be fully taken advantage of. The Chairman of to-day's meeting hinted that the Press might be used as the medium for advancing proposals, and we shall be happy to open our columns to all who may care to make use of them in this way.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

SPAIN NEXT.

It seems that no country is going to escape from the wave of revolution and industrial unrest which since the war has been sweeping throughout Europe. Even among the victorious Allies, we have seen its effects, for many months now at Home there have been strikes and rumours of strikes, and the same fact can be said as regards France, Italy, and America. But conditions are bound to be worse among our late enemies and the less powerful nations. There is no need to discuss the internal situation of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. Revolution and bloodshed are the order of the day, and if help is not forthcoming, the result will be chaos and absolute ruin. Nor have the other countries escaped. Russia, Portugal and the Balkans all have experienced the terrible ravages of revolution and anarchy and now we find it has spread to Spain, in which it has given rise to a very grave industrial and political situation, so much so, that the sitting of the Cortes has been suspended in order that the Government can give all its energies to the maintaining of public order. The situation seems to be most serious in Madrid and Barcelona where big riots have taken place resulting in looting and grave disorders. Martial law has been proclaimed and troops are patrolling the streets. Altogether the situation in Spain is most critical, and it is to be hoped that the Government will be strong enough to stamp out the threatening evil in its infancy.

SPOTTED FEVER.

The appearance of spotted fever in China, reported in a cable from Shanghai, would no doubt arouse feelings of deeper concern here than it does had it not been that Hongkong has had more than a nodding acquaintance with the disease for some time past. Happily, the scourge has not been so pronounced in the Colony this winter as it was last, but for that it is possible that the absence of extreme cold, with consequent less overcrowding, has been the principal factor. Still, there are cases reported every week amongst the Chinese community. It is in the Province of Honan that the disease has now appeared, and the anxiety displayed in the North over the matter is no doubt greatly accounted for by the fact that this particular Province is thickly populated and that modern means of prevention and cure are not available, as in foreign settlements. An area of 30,000 Chinese miles is said to be effected. This, at first sight, seems astounding, but when we are dealing with such a huge country as China, our ordinary calculations are apt to lead us astray. Honan Province alone is double that area. Facts like these show the need of every precaution being taken to prevent the spread of this terrible disease, and it will be universally hoped that the scourge will be checked before it involves an even larger area of the country.

CHINESE AND SPORT.

The progress which the Chinese are making in sport was well illustrated in the Hongkong Football Shield final on Saturday, when the South China Athletic held out until the last five minutes of the game and were only beaten by the premier European team of the Colony by one goal. Three years ago, we believe, the Chinese club was not in existence. This year is its first season in senior football, and in its first entry into the Shield Competition it had won its way into the final. These facts show that the Chinese are quickly adapting themselves to Western sports, and all who saw the match on Saturday must have been struck by the thorough knowledge of the game which the Chinese players manifested. They are to be congratulated on doing so well, and we have no doubt that the future will see the Chinese advance yet further still in all branches of athletics.

DEATH OF MRS. HILDA WILSON.

A popular contralto, remembered at the Handel Festival, the Albert Hall, and the leading festivals, has passed away in Mrs. Hilda Wilson. Under the pen-name of "Douglas Hope" she composed some popular songs.

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN
BUT WE SOMETIMES LEARN THAT
TOO LATE.

Wiseman's tea dances are becoming increasingly popular. Two more are announced—for to-morrow and Thursday evenings.

Dr. N. Bradley will give an address on "Work among Lepers" to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5.30 p.m., at the Helena May Institute, to which the public is invited. The Rev. A. D. Stewart will preside.

A Chinese boy, 10 years of age, was knocked down by a motor-car belonging to the Connaught Motor Garage and received injuries in the head which necessitated his removal to the Government Civil Hospital.

We understand that the Gascogne Shield and the Macdonald Cup were won by No. 2 Machine Gun of the Machine Gun Coy. Hongkong Defence Corps in a competition which took place yesterday forenoon at Kowloon City range.

Mr. J. R. Wood had before him this morning a Chinese woman who was arrested in Queen's Road Central with 10 tael of opium dross in her possession. She informed the magistrate that an uncle of hers wanted the drug for medicine and that she was carrying it to him when she was arrested. To verify her statement a remand was ordered.

At one of the passenger wharves a Chinese woman was searched and six tael of opium were found on her person. The husband of the woman claimed the opium to be his, and when brought before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning he said that he brought the drug from Singapore and was on his way to Ching-chow. He was ordered to pay a \$500 fine, or to postpone his journey for three months.

No. 109, Tokawan, occupied by an opium dealer, was on the 8th instant broken into by five robbers, one of whom armed with a revolver, stood guard over him whilst the rest ransacked the place and stole \$30 from a box. In raising the alarm, the dealer was wounded by three shots from the revolver which entered his abdomen. Another bullet entered his left hand. The robbers escaped. The wounded man was removed to hospital and succumbed to his injuries.

A youthful cyclist was brought this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood for riding in a reckless manner. It appears that he was seen by an Indian Sergeant in Canton Road riding in a manner which brought danger to his own neck and to the persons of the pedestrians. He showed a stubborn front to the Sergeant when the latter advised him to go slow, and was run in. Mr. Wood fined him \$1 and advised him to practise his bicycle-riding in future on the piece of ground behind the Kowloon Post Office.

A Chinese coolie was waylaid by two robbers yesterday morning at the junction of Bowen Road and Wongneichong Gap. He was carrying his master's tiffin to the Golf House at Deep Water Bay, and it was whilst he was getting on a boulder at the road junction that two men came up behind him. Whilst one was threatening him with a dagger, the other stripped off his jacket and then ran away. The coolie picked up this carrying pole and with this he forced the other man to remain where he was whilst he raised the cry for help. A constable turned up and put the man under arrest. This morning he was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindell, and after being duly charged, he was remanded.

CURRENT COIN.

[BY "MERCANTOR"]

Standing out above all else on the Stock Exchange during the last week was the spirited spurt of China Sugars. This stock was the sensation of the period under review, the market rising from \$118 to \$125 in one day. This will demonstrate that the bull element has been too aggressive and had been once more misled into placing far too much reliance in predictions of bigger profits. The Directors of the China Sugar Co., Ltd., are said not to intend recommending any dividend, as last year was a bad one. During the latter part of the financial year the Company has made up leeway as the price of raw sugar has gone up a lot. It is, therefore, expected that prospects this year will be better. The price of sugar to-day is 18.3/4 guilders. As I have stated, this excitement in China Sugars was short-lived. It fizzled out the very day it was born. The keen observer and the man-in-the-know, realising that this aggressive purchasing was not universal and confined to one solitary broker, considered it safe to unload, with the result that on the evening of the same day the market rate slumped to its opening figure of \$118 cash. The boomlet was short-lived.

In the other stocks there has been a weak undercurrent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banks dropping to \$770 from \$780 owing to shares coming on the market principally from the outposts, and Union Insurance falling from \$1,050 to \$1,030. Industrial stocks have shown a decline.

There is some disappointment in the market over the dividends declared recently by certain joint-stock companies. For instance, although the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company has had a record year the Directors have decided to recommend the same dividend as was paid last year. This has been very annoying to the speculators, who expected more. The same remark applies to the New Engineering. This Company had a better year, but has declared a dividend less than its previous year. Shareholders are, therefore, dissatisfied and it is reported that even in the Directors' camp there is some dissension. Those who sold short in this stock are jubilant.

There has been a phenomenal rise in cotton stock, the activity being all round. All Shanghai cotton shares have had a substantial rise during the week, Ewos going up from tael 187 to tael 205, Kung Yiks from tael 14 1/2 to 17 tael, Yang-tsepoos from tael 9 cum dividend to tael 9 ex-dividend of 87 cents and Orientals from tael 67 to tael 75. The jump in cotton shares is attributed to favourable prospects. The rise during the week has been wonderful, and has been well sustained. Money appears to be somewhat easier and this fact, coupled with the present lower exchange, has infused buoyancy into the market.

Green Island Cements have been sea-sawed during the week between \$8.80 and \$9.20, and to-day they are going for \$8.90 as the expectation of getting a dollar per share has been falsified by the publication of the annual report and profit and loss account. The Directors recommend only 80 cents and the speculators have recommended that the market should drop to \$8.90. Borneos have been in demand from \$11 to \$13 buyers.

There is a smart flutter at present in the doves of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The P. and O. Co. and the Blue Funnel Co. recently reduced their freight rates for the European Service, and the N.Y.K., reading into this action a blow at the monopoly they have enjoyed during the war, have decided to meet this competition with low freight rates. They have declared their intention to accept cargo at 150 shillings per ton for London and 200 shillings for

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF PRINT.

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE."

It pays to advertise. To this we would add—judiciously and scientifically. Arising from the same truism is the question: Who pays for the advertising? There is only one answer: The consumer pays for the advertising. The consumer pays for the advertising of a commodity as he pays for the raw material of it, for the cost of manufacture, for the directors' fees and the office-boy's wages. Every cost connected with both the manufacture and merchandising of an article has to be covered by the price at which it is sold. The first thing is to determine what, in this connection, is meant by advertising. No business can be done by anyone without advertising of one sort or another. The commercial traveller employed by the manufacturer is advertising the shop window rented by the retailer is the same. Advertising is a product of modern economic conditions and of modern social conditions. In a great majority of cases it can be demonstrated that advertising has not increased the price (the enhanced demand enabling cheaper production), while it has standardised the quality of the advertised goods. The key-note of present-day distribution are wideness of area and personal appeal as represented by the advertisement, which has its message for all who can read.

"It Pays to Advertise," which the Frawley Company staged on Saturday night at the Theatre Royal, is essentially an American play. In America, advertising is universally regarded as an essential factor in commercial operations. It is never a question of whether I shall advertise, but how shall I advertise? The battle there is always around the method; the first question is never discussed. And this attitude is common to the whole people, to the boy and girl at school, to the clergyman and the housewife, for advertising is part, and a big part, of American life. The receptivity to advertising is the golden asset of the American merchant and manufacturer. This is the case of the enormous quantity of periodical literature—something like two newspapers per day per capital and two magazines per month per family—and the high degree of efficiency in American advertising operations. Because advertising is so enormously powerful it attracts huge expenditures, because of the money spent it attracts men of brains to operate it and because of the calibre of the men engaged in it, it has become wonderfully efficient. England has as well been infected with the advertising fever, and to-day the annual advertising expenditure in the Home country is from £80,000,000.

Marseilles. How have the mighty fallen! From 1,200 shillings to 200 shillings will give our Japanese friends plenty of food for serious thought. The P. and O. Co. are about to put one ship on the run per week for the Far Eastern carrying trade, instead of the schedule of two ships per month at first advertised.

As is now well-known, the conclusion of the Armistice has given a knock out-blow to the small shipyards in the neighbourhood of Osaka and elsewhere which were rushed into being helter-skelter during the war boom in shipping. Most of them have already been closed, while others are in a moribund condition. Apart from these concerns and confining the attention to old-established Japanese shipyards, it is believed that the severest blow has been sustained by those which made a practice of building ships on speculation and chartering them at high rates or selling them at high prices. The financial slump has also involved a number of merchants and manufacturers in serious difficulties and many banks are affected. In many cases bankruptcy has been brought about, not so much by the actual peace slump as by the restrictions on banking facilities. In order to ameliorate this state of affairs, it is stated, that the financial authorities have unofficially instructed the semi-official banks to give as much financial assistance to merchants and manufacturers as is considered fit.

£100,000,000. Comparing this bill with the National Income of, say, 2,000 million pounds sterling, it works out at only about 4 or 5 per cent, on the average. Advertising is not yet a science, though it is rapidly becoming one. A scientist implies a known series of rules and laws that work and will work more or less invariably. We do not yet know all that is to be known about the principles of advertising, even the best of our writers have not probed to the bottom as yet. Not a few of the American universities are introducing the subject of advertising into their courses of study.

The use of printer's ink is one of the most potent forces of the world to-day. The man who said "A drop of ink makes millions think" used a truth which is even greater to-day than when he said it. Business men must study to the fullest the value of that printer's ink. In advertising a man must act absolutely on the old precept, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try, again." The man who does not intend to keep on until he has succeeded must be given the advice, "Don't begin at all," because the spasmodic use of printer's ink is really money wasted. Optimism is so closely related to success and business is so intensely fascinating in its many ramifications that it seems that optimism and business should unite in a partnership that cannot be dissolved.

SATURDAY'S PLAY.

"It Pays to Advertise," which the Frawley Company staged on Saturday night, is an American farce whose mission is to advertise advertising. It is described as a farical farce in three acts, and the authors, Messrs. Roi Cooper Megrue and Walter Hackett, must have been students of the psychology of advertising. The story centres round Cyrus Martin, the idle son of a soap manufacturer. He splashes out into business and decides to put on the market a brand of soap which he names the "13" soap. With the aid of an advertising agent, the scheme is out and dried and the campaign is planned and executed. A suitable phrase is coined to describe the outstanding merits of the soap. What must it be? Nothing could create more interest than "The 13 soap. Unhappy for dirt." Ambrose Peale, the advertiser who planned the advertising campaign, delivers a homily on the necessity of advertising—the very life blood of commerce. What makes a certain branded commodity more famous on the market than another, which is equally as good? What makes the people buy Quaker Oats and not Edwards' Oats? Why should all the American world patronise Ivory Soap and not Camel Soap? Soap is soap, therefore why should there be such differentiation? What makes people run after a certain brand of goods?—Nothing but the loud bleating of the advertisement. "Buy This and No Other." Even such a conservative soap manufacturer as Rodney Martin, who has built his business without the aid of advertising and considers publicity in the Press and on the hoardings as "hot air," eventually realises that advertising, if scientifically conducted, is a great power for good. Here is the case of a man who did not believe in advertising and went on the even tenour of his way, selling his soap at 3 cents a cake, and controlling a soap trust! There is his son, who has caught the advertising fever set up a soap trade in opposition to his father, selling the "13" soap at \$1 a cake, and creating a demand, after a short time, so phenomenal, that a soap dealer places an order for a million cakes.

Ambrose Peale, as the ad-man, was the cynosure of all eyes. His acting was to the life. He rocked the audience to laughter. His optimism was infectious. Miss Florence Chapman, as the bogus Countess de Beawren, made an excellent study. The rate at which she rattled off her French was bewildering. Her part fitted her like a glove. Miss Molly Mallin as the typist, Mr. Reynold Denniston as the soap manufacturer and Mr. Frank Wilcox his son, were very good indeed. The whole play was a huge success.

To-night "A Pair of Sixes" is being staged.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

A scheme has been devised by the Corporation of London to place on a self-supporting basis the Guildhall School of Music, which at the present time is subsidised at a loss of upwards of \$3,000 a year.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED
SMART
LADIES' WHITE
BOOTS & SHOES

IN CANVAS & BU ESKIN

FLEXIBLE TURN
WHITE SHOES
FOR CHILDREN



Price \$1.50 Pair & Upwards.

YEE SANG FAT CO., Queen's Road & D'Agulhar Street.

new building to the rear as suggested on the present City Hall site could house Mr. Holyoak's scheme.

As a worthy memorial a building adapted to the usage of the public and dedicated to our fallen heroes is the logical solution, but, of greater importance should be the civic ornamentation obtained by the proper grouping and treatment about Statue Square as a lasting and worthy memorial to stand glorious for all time.

Yours etc.

"CIVIC"

Hongkong, March 8, 1919.

EARLY MORNING FATIGUE.

When you awake in the morning feeling tired out, feeling worse, in fact, than when you went to bed you are confronted with one of the characteristic symptoms of neurasthenia. It is due to the run-down condition of your nerves that rest does not bring renewed strength and sleep refresh the tired brain. Overwork and worry are the most frequent causes of this condition. Neurasthenia is the name given to this common form of nervous debility in which the power to recuperate is gone.

Your blood can be built up so that it will increase the supply of needed elements to the wasted nerves, and this is the only way that the nerves can be reached. Dr. Williams' pink pills are a tonic that especially build up the nerves because they supply to the blood the elements that the nerves need. Many nervous disorders, sometimes chronic ones, have yielded to this tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills when other methods failed to give relief. They are certainly worth a trial.

You can begin to-day, for Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are sold by medicine dealers everywhere. They are also obtainable direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, post free. A very useful little book on Nervous Disorders will be sent free to any reader in response to a postcard request directed to the above address.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Butchers Meats

BEEF MUTTON LAMB.

RABBITS HARES

SAUSAGES BRAWN PRESSED BEEF.

PURITY

EXCELLENCE.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDINGS, Tel. 114.

AND AT CANTON.

BOILER

PLATES.

STEEL

BARS

STEEL

ANGLES

GALVANIZED STEEL WIRES.

BILLIARDS.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

On Tuesday, the 11th March, P. A. Yvanovich will meet K. K. Leung and from the past performance of both players in the present tournament, this will undoubtedly be a splendid game. Billiard enthusiasts should not miss this opportunity. Yvanovich drew a bye in the first round and defeated C. S. M. Goodman in a most convincing manner in the second round, contrary to general expectations. In the third round he beat Capt. E. B. Green in one of the fastest games played in the tournament. Leung, it will be remembered, beat Gunner Lord last year in an exhibition game of 300 up, and

in this year's Championship defeated Sgt. Pitt easily in the first round.

On Wednesday, the 12th March, Sgt. Drummond will meet the winner of to-night's game between J. Parkes and E. Guimaraes. It is generally expected that Guimaraes will beat Parkes, and his meeting with Drummond will be of considerable interest in view of the relative merits of the players. Drummond has been much before the public recently in exhibition matches at the Palace Hotel and by defeating S. Gray in the second round of the Championship recently, his chances are good of reaching the final.

The final (1,000 up) will take place on Friday, 14th March, commencing at 6 p.m. and there will be an hour's interval for dinner at 5.00. Reserved seats for the final (\$1) can be booked at the Anderson Music Co.

TENNIS WEAR.



Shirts

of cotton or flannel in all sizes and styles

Shoes

in white Canvas or Buckskin with Red Rubber Soles. English made.

Hats

in White Felt and Grey Terals

Belts --- Socks --- Muffers

MACKINTOSH

& CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Vaux Road.

Telephone 29.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONG'S WAR MEMORIAL.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—In the many propositions that are bound to be presented as a war memorial I beg to offer one basic suggestion, viz, that any scheme shall have as its keynote the civic betterment of Hongkong, and Statue Square is the one logical location.

Few cities, if any, in the Orient contain such a beautiful nucleus to build up on, and in my opinion the open space in front of the Hongkong Club should be utilized for an ornate memorial building that will harmonize with the Court House, and across the square the Queen's and Princes Buildings. This encompasses a square that can be made very beautiful, leaving the far end for definite development.

The writer suggests that Des Vaux Road equally needs architectural treatment. On one side is the handsome building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. A new building contiguous to the Bank by closing the intervening street and by carrying on the same or similar architectural treatment, would afford a background to the whole setting that would make Statue Square the equal in beauty of anything similar in the world perhaps and a civic ornamentation that all Hongkong would be justly proud of.

This new building could be commercial, with banks, offices etc., or house a theatre, library and museum as suggested by Mr. Holyoak. Else the Theatre or Library or such could occupy the front space before the Club, or the Hongkong Club could dispose of their present site and erect a beautiful new Club House on the area in front, while the

CORONET THEATRE

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!

To accompany the first episode

of

GET-RICH-QUICK WALLINGFORD,

we have arranged

A SPECIAL COMEDY PROGRAMME,

featuring

MAX LINDER, CHARLIE CHAPLIN,
HAROLD LLOYD.

We are also showing

THE LATEST WAR FILM

bringing events down to November 22nd, 1918.

8,000 feet of first class film. Not rushed through the machine without any other consideration except to get the thing finished; but yet shown complete in 2 1/4 hours by means of our own time-saving device for changing the picture.

Prices as usual.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

NEW DANCE RECORDS

JUST ARRIVED

C 1215	{ A LITTLE BIT MORE COME WITH ME	FOX-TROT ONE-STEP
A 6024	{ WAR SONG MEDLEY WAR SONG MEDLEY	Pt 1 ONE-STEP Pt 2 ONE-STEP
A 5638	{ MISSOURI THE WALTZ WE LOVE	WALTZ WALTZ
A 2200	{ KAU I KAHIO MEDLEY HAWAIIAN MELODIES	FOX TROT WALTZ

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VEAUX ROAD.

Telephone 1323

JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL
INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

TEL 2877.

TEL 2877.

JUST RECEIVED

REBUILT TYPEWRITERS
"REMINGTON"—"MONARCH"

10, 12 & 18 inch carriages

GUARANTEED TO BE IN PERFECT CONDITION
AND REASONABLY PRICED.

WE HAVE ALSO A STOCK OF PARAGON
TYPEWRITER RIBBONS.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

INC. IN U.S.A.

YORK BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS. COMPLETE STOCKS.

Telephone No. 515.

Established 1896

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA INDIA,
EGYPT &c.
FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA SINGAPORE,
PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	14th Mar.	20th April	2nd May
NOVARA	14th Mar.	23rd April	3rd May
NELLORE	14th April	18th May	27th May

* Will take same bottom cargo for Rotterdam—Not available for passenger.

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong about	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	14th March	31st March

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE Etc.

NELLORE | 13th Mar., noon. | Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS & FURTHER INFORMATION apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. Parr,
Hongkong, 8th March, 1919. Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

Shanghai Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	13 March.	31 March.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	19 March.	9 April.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	27 March.	14 April.
MONTEAGLE	5 April.	29 April.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	24 April.	12 May.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	7 May.	28 May.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	22 May.	9 June.
MONTEAGLE	10 June.	4 July.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	19 June.	7 July.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN	2 July.	23 July.
EMPERESS OF ASIA	17 July.	4 Aug.
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	14 Aug.	1 Sept.
MONTEAGLE	20 Aug.	13 Sept.

For particulars regarding passage fares, mail, and other information, apply to the undersigned.
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Phone 712.
HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA," and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon:
"VENEZUELA" 26th March.
"ECUADOR" 23rd April.
"COLOMBIA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:-
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO.	"Shidzuoka M." T. 12,520	WED., 19th Mar. at 11 a.m.
HAMA	"Aki Maru" T. 12,300	FRI., 23rd Mar. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO.	"Nikko Maru" T. 9,600	MON., 31st Mar. at 11 a.m.
HAMA	"Benten Maru" T. 8,050	SUNDAY, 9th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	"Tenshin Maru" T. 13,500	WED., 12th Mar. at 11 a.m.
LONDON or Liverpool via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port-Said.	"Inaba Maru" T. 13,500	SAT., 23rd Mar. at 11 a.m.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney	"Kamo M." T. 15,980	APR., 11th Mar. at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal	"Tango Maru" T. 13,560	WED., 26th Mar. at 11 a.m.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	"Nikko M." T. 9,600	WED., 33rd Apr.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon	"Yubari Maru" T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 11th March.
HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.-SEATTLE via MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOCHI and YOKOHAMA.	"Akita M." T. 8,000	SAT., 15th March.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong
PERIA MARU	13th April.
KOREA MARU	22nd Apr. from Yokohama.
NIPPON MARU	24th Apr. from Yokohama.
YENYO MARU	5th May.
SHIRAKI MARU	21st May.
SIBERIA MARU	2nd May. from Yokohama.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, AFRICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamers:
ARYO MARU
SEIYO MARU
KIYO MARU

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

General Managers,
York Buildings.
Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"
(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
"NANKING" March 27th, 1919.
"CHINA" April 24th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

FOR LONDON.

S.S. "KALOMO" Sailing about February.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

Lord Phillimore, presiding over the Naval Prize Tribunal at the Law Court recently, delivered judgments in several test cases which govern the result of about 165 other cases regarding the respective rights of the Exchequer and the Admiralty to the proceeds of prize captured in the present war. The tribunal has the power to determine any question as to whether any sum is payable into or out of the naval prize fund, which has been constituted for the benefit of members of his Majesty's naval and marine forces. After discussing the development from early times of the principles which have governed the rights of Crown and Admiralty, Lord Phillimore said that when the office of Lord High Admiral ceased to be filled and Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty were appointed, droits of Admiralty reverted to the Crown and upon the surrender of the hereditary revenue of the Crown passed to the Exchequer. Hence arose the somewhat paradoxical position that droits of the Crown went to the navy and droits of the Admiralty to the Exchequer. His Lordship made reference in his judgment to an Order in Council, dated March 6th, 1653-6, which provided, "First, that all ships and goods belonging to enemies coming into any port, creeks, or road of H.M. Kingdom of England or of Ireland, by stress of weather or other accident, or by mistake of port, or by ignorance, not knowing of the war do belong to the Lord High Admiral, but such as shall voluntarily come in, either men-of-war or merchantmen, upon revolt from the enemy, and such as shall be driven in and forced into port by the King's men-of-war, and also such ships as shall be seized in any of the ports, creeks, or roads of this kingdom and of Ireland before any declaration of war or reprisal by his Majesty, do belong unto his Majesty. Second.—And all enemy ships and goods casually met at sea and seized by any vessel not commissioned do belong to the Lord High Admiral." The first typical case was that of the British steamer Abonema arriving at Liverpool from West Africa on August 16th, 1914. Part of the cargo was seized by Customs and condemned as prize. No ship or set of ships could claim to have had any hand in causing the seizure, and it was not a case of reserved droits of the Crown. His Lordship held that the proceeds of the condemned part cargo were not to be paid into the Naval Prize Fund. The second case was that of the neutral steamer Hillord, sent into Kirkwall under armed guard about Nov. 7, 1915. She was carrying lubricating oil, which was condemned as prize. His Lordship held that the cargo was a droits of the Crown and that the proceeds were payable into the Naval Prize Fund. In the case of the Danish steamer Florida, which called at Kirkwall in accordance with an arrangement between her owners and his Majesty's Government, for examination, part cargo was condemned as prize. His Lordship thought that it was fear of his Majesty's Navy and of capture at sea that led the owners to arrange for the vessel to go to Kirkwall. He held that this should be regarded as a droits of the Crown. The Albania was a Swedish steamer bound from Lisbon to Scandinavia. She called for bunker coal at Ardrossan. While in port her cargo of rice was seized by the Customs and ultimately condemned. This case fell within the principles of that part of the decision of the old Order in Council which made for the Admiralty, that this cargo was not a droits of the Crown and that the proceeds should not be payable to the Naval Prize Fund. His Lordship so decided. In the course of judgment in several other cases which were argued in chambers, his Lordship stated that a number of enemy vessels were seized in Greek ports by a joint force of French and British ships. Under a Franco-British convention, this country was entitled to a share. The vessels were condemned by the French Prize Court. It was provided by statute that "any sums received from any of his Majesty's Allies under any convention relating to prizes captured during the present war" should be paid into the Naval Prize Fund. His Lordship held accordingly.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sali.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	11th Mar. at noon.
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	12th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	14th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	15th Mar. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.
HONGKONG March 10, 1919.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tilalip	in port	30th Mar.	10th Apr.	Japan
Tilmancock	Shanghai	30th Mar.	1st Apr.	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	11th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Hainong	J. W. Evans	18th Mar. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 11th Mar. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Tungshing	Wed., 12th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Esang	Fri., 14th Mar. at 11 a.m.
MANILA	Yuenang	Fri., 14th Mar. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 21st Mar. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Tues., 1st Apr. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to 1000 tons.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaitum, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datin.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Walsby and Ulsan.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

Telephone No. 215.
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES.—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

American Business a Specialty.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SA LINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"CELEBES MARU" Sunday, 9th March.
"ALPS MARU" 28th March.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
"KOFUKU MARU" 11th March.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore & Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HIMALAYA MARU" End of March.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE PORTSWETENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.
"KOFUKU MARU" 11th March.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUSTRALIA, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" Middle of March.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" Monday, 14th March, (via Singapore)

"CANADA MARU" 11th March.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.

"TAIOKU MARU" Wednesday, 13th March.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday 13th March.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 9th March, at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

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KYODO MARU No. 13

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ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG,

BANGKOK,

and/or

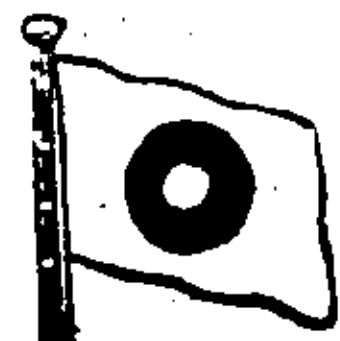
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

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PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

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REGULAR SAILINGS

BETWEEN

CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN

and SEATTLE.

FULL POWERED

M. V. LIBBY MAINE

SAILS FOR

SEATTLE MARCH 15th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

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5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

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CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE

S.S. "NANKING"

(AMERICAN REGISTRY 15,000 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM

HONGKONG TO MANILA

on or about March 22nd

RETURNING FROM

MANILA TO HONGKONG

on or about March 30th.

FARE ONE WAY (\$25.00) Approximately H.K. \$15.00 only.
This sailing offers an unusual opportunity for a short sea-
voyage to Manila and return requiring less than a fortnight's time
at an extraordinarily low rate.

Accommodation and Cuisine unsurpassed on any steamer on the Pacific.

NEW STEAMER, HUGE CABINS, AMERICAN OFFICERS

(COMFORT, SAFETY).

For further information regarding this service apply to

O. H. RITTER, Agent.

Prince's Building, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be dispatched at the end of March to:—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Dispatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	11, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	11, Mar.
Swatow and Bangkok	Liangchow	B. & S.	11, Mar.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	11, Mar.
Bombay via Ports	Yubari M.	N. Y. K.	11, Mar.
Haiphong	Tsitsiku M.	O. S. K.	12, Mar.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	12, Mar.
Shanghai	Tungshang	J. M. Co.	12, Mar.
Shanghai and Kobe	Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	12, Mar.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Nellore	P. & O.	13, Mar.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Soshu M.	O. S. K.	13, Mar.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	13, Mar.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	14, Mar.
Shanghai via Ningpo	Esang	J. M. Co.	14, Mar.
Shanghai	Chenai	B. & S.	15, Mar.
Calcutta via Ports	Akita M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	18, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	19, Mar.
Manila	Loongssang	J. M. Co.	21, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Akita M.	N. Y. K.	28, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	31, Mar.
Straits and Calcutta	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	1, Apr.

CONSIGNEES.

"YOYO KISEN KAISHA"

S.S. "ANYO MARU."

From SOUTH AMERICAN

PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO

HONOLULU & JAPAN PORTS.

[The Steamship]

The above named Steamer having

arrived, Consignees of cargo

are hereby notified to send in

their Bills of Lading for counter-

signature, and to take immediate

delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered

on 11th March, 1919, at 5 P.M.

will be landed at Consignees

risk and expense, and delivery

must then be taken from the

Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed

on all cargo remaining un-

delivered on 15th March, 1919,

at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever

will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised

after the Goods have left the

Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo

will be landed into the Com-

pany's Godown, where they will

be examined on 17th March,

1919, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if

filed after the 22nd March,

1919.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

"SHIRE" LINE OF

STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM,

COLOMBO, & STRAITS.

[The Steamship]

"CARDIGANSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above

ports, Consignees of cargo

who are hereby informed that all

goods are being landed at their

risk into the hazardous and/or

extra hazardous Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Co., Ltd., whence

and/or from the wharves delivery

may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th

March 1919, at 5 P.M. noon will

be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-

aged packages are to be left in

the Godowns where they will be

examined by Messrs. Goddard &

Douglas, on 14th March 1919,

at 10 A.M. Claims against the

steamer must be presented with-

in 30 days of arrival otherwise

they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected by us in any case what-

ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1919.

NOTICES.

FISK
NON-SKIDS

FOR PRICES
AND PARTICULARS

Apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

TEL. 659 & 781.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

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TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 2, Hongkong.

Telephone No. K. 55.

OFFICE: KOWLOON.

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. K. 55.

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REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
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MODERN
CARS IN
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TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

APPLICATIONS FROM STUDENTS ARE
NOW BEING ACCEPTED.

The SCHOOL has accommodation for 200 PUPILS, the
syllabus including courses for MECHANICS
and DRIVING.

SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous
of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the
moment having means at their disposal for their
course.

Works and School-Shaukiwan Office-4 Queen's Road Central.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLE- WORK GUILD.

ITS MAIN WORK FINISHED.

The following letter has been
received by the local branch of
the Queen Mary's Needlework
Guild:

Friony Court,
St. James's Palace, S.W.1,
20th December, 1918.

Dear Madam,
I am commanded by Her
Majesty The Queen to inform
you that, having regard to the
fact that with the cessation of
hostilities the main purpose of
the Q.M.N.G. will have dis-
appeared, Her Majesty has decid-
ed, with the exception of the
Orthopaedic Branches, to close
the Guild on January 31st, 1919.
Her Majesty desires me to take
this opportunity of making
known Her high appreciation of
the wonderful spirit in which Her
branches throughout the empire
have responded to Her appeal on
behalf of the sick and wounded.
The record of the work done is
one of which The Queen and the
Guild may well be proud.

Contributions to the fund of
the Q.M.N.G. have been made in
such generous fashion that Her
Majesty has at Her command a
substantial sum which She pro-
poses to devote to a special scheme
associated with the name of the
Guild for Disabled Sailors and
Soldiers. Her Majesty hopes
that, if Her Branches of the
Q.M.N.G. when they close down,
have likewise surplus funds at
their disposal, they may be will-
ing to apply them to the same
purpose, thus in years to come
keeping the splendid work of the
Q.M.N.G. alive.

Her Majesty is very loth to
say goodbye to those who have
been connected with Her in that
work for four years, and hopes
that many of them may still like
to work with Her in this scheme,
or by enrolling themselves as
members of Her permanent
London Needlework Guild, if
they are not already members of
their own County Guilds.

Again thanking you for your
loyal support,

I remain,
Yours truly,
ANNIE LAWLEY.

SATURDAY'S CRICKET.

R.E.'s v. CIVIL SERVICE.

At Happy Valley the Civil
Servants beat the Engineers by
61 runs. The highest scorers for
the Servants were Bradbury (28),
Ling (30), Hon. Mr. Cland Seven
(28) and Lambie (23). The
Engineers did not bat as well as
their opponents, their best in-
dividual effort was 24 contributed
by Lt. Col. Coles. Bird of the
Civil Servants, was in fine bow-
ling form, taking 6 wickets for
43 runs. The Civil Service
declared for six wickets at 163,
against 102 runs by R.E's.

C. R. C. v. MANCHESTERS.

This game played at Happy
Valley, was purely a bowler's
match. The scoring was poor
and the encroachment of foot-ball
outbreaks interfered with the
play. The C. R. C. won by 36
runs, the scores being C.R.C. 39,
Manchesters 53. For the C.R.C.,
G. Lee piled up 32 and the next
highest was Ng Sze Kwong's 21.
Pte. Walker and Lt. King were
the only Manchester players who
made double figures, namely,
30 and 13 runs respectively. The
bowling averages were good,
Yew Man Tsun taking 6 wickets
for 26 runs and Allan, for the
Manchesters, 5 wickets for 33
runs.

UNIVERSITY v. CRAIGENGOWER.

This match was a walkover
for the University, who made 148
runs for 5 wickets. Craigengower
batted first, making an aggregate
of 133 runs, of which A. Arculli
was responsible for 30, M. H.
Abbas 27, Bass 21, and A. Golden-
berg 18. The University players
were in fine fettle, A. H. Ham-
jahn's 35 being the top score,
with Marley (29), Lim Keng Sim
(25) and Gittens (22) next best.

NAVY v. KOWLOON.

This match was played at
King's Park and, like the C.R.C.
v. Manchesters, was characterised
by the low scoring. Kowloon
winning by the narrow margin
of 7 runs, the Navy innings being
99 against 106 of the Kowloon
Club. For the latter, J. P.
Robinson made a timely 40, and
but for him the laurels would
have gone to the Navy.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

SHIELD FINAL AT THE VALLEY.

Saturday's football results
were—
Shield Final.—Hongkong Club,
1; South China 0.
2nd Division League.—Kow-
loon, 0; Staffs and Depts., 1.
88th Coy., 1; South China, 0.
HONGKONG CLUB v. SOUTH
CHINA.

The scene at the Valley on
Saturday was memorable one and
never was such intense interest
shown in a match in the history
of local football. A tremendous
crowd gathered on the Club
ground long before the match
started and the accommodation
of the temporary grand
stand of the Hongkong Club
was totally inadequate for those
desiring to see the match com-
fortably, and in consequence many
were disappointed. The crowd
around the field was five and six
deep and many took advantage
of the high ground around the Valley
to view the match, spectators
being dotted all round the hills on
the east side of the Valley.

Prior to the game the teams
were photographed, and a great
shout greeted the Chinese team
when they appeared. The weather
was sultry and the fact that the
final was to be played for three-
quarters of an hour each way
gave promise of a hard time for
the players. The Club was
at full strength, with Riis
and Pascoe for Jennings
and Taylor, and South
China played Ah Tong cen-
tre-forward of the Ling Nam College.
Canton, vice Weung, their usual
clever centre-forward, who was
unfit to play. The teams lined
out as follows the Club facing the
sun and breeze:—

Club.—G. Rodger; F. W.
Black, and J. McCubbin; J.
Chassells, J. Stewart (Cap-
tain) and J. H. Carriere;
W. Clark, W. Pascoe, H. Richel-
mann, J. McTavish and Riis.

South China.—Ling Hing
Cheong; Cheung Wing Hon and
Fung Tai (capt); Chan So,
Leung Dai Fong and Leung Yik
Tong; Ko Kin Fun, Kwok Po
Kun, Ah Tong, Tin Kwoon Shan,
Au Kit Sang.

The game started at a fast pace,
the Club making the first dan-
gerous move, with some neat passing
between Richelmann and Mc-
Tavish, and the Chinese goalie had
to be very active with a high shot
from the centre-forward. South
China took up the running and
some delightful football by their
clever right wing forced Rodger to
kick away. The Club tried both
wings, to break down the
South China defence, but Chan So
was a great factor at right half
and was playing a rare spoiling
game. Mr. Tavish tried to force
his way through, and beating
man after man, sent the ball a
little too far in his last effort, a
behind kick resulting. Pascoe, for
the Club, sent in a long shot which
struck the crossbar and rebounded,
and then the Chinese team
took up the running in a very con-
vincing manner. Kwok Po Kun
was nearly through beating both
backs, but Rodger saved, and Au
Kit Sang sent in a teaser just too
high. The Chinese team, at this
stage of the game, were outplay-
ing the Club, but the defence held
good, although the pace was
telling. Several likely efforts by
the Club were dealt with by the
Chinese goalie in a very cool
manner and the interval arrived
with nothing scored.

There was no falling away in
the second half end-to-end play
being the order of the day.
Rodger and his vis a vis were
kept very busy at intervals and
the Club defence was having a lot
of trouble with Kwok and Fun on
the right wing, a lovely centre
from the last-named, being punch-
ed out by Rodger right under the
bar, and the ball was returned
again for Chassells to head
out of danger. The Club goal
was a narrow escape. The
Club forwards could not get into
their stride, Richelmann being
slow and easily dispossessed of
the ball, and the game looked like
ending in a draw, until Stewart
fastened on to the ball, and,
working his way through, brought
the Chinese goalie to his knees
with a fine shot which was
only partially cleared and

MacTavish, following up smartly
banged the ball in the net. This
reverse did not seem to affect the
play of South China, as they gave
the Club defence a gruelling time
for the remainder of the game,
but the play was in the Chinese
half when the whistle went the
Club retaining the Shield for
another 12 months by the barest
margin.

The game was very exciting
and full of good football and on
the day's play there was very little
difference between the teams,
although Cheong in the Chinese
goal had more to do than Rodger.
Both goalies, however, played
faultlessly and made no
mistakes. Fung Tai, at left
back, gave a fine exhibition of
clean kicking and his partner was
not far below him with sterling
work. Chan So was the outstanding
halfback in a hard working
trio, the right half, at times, being
able to assist in subduing Richel-
mann. The forwards played their
best game for the season, with
the right wing practically fault-
less, most of South China's best
attempts coming from Fun or
Kwok. The centre-forward, when
he settled down, played a very
clever game and finished strongly;
he is clearly a classy player. The
left wing was dashing but erratic,
the winger being inclined to play
to the gallery.

The Club were well served by
their defence where there was
not a weak spot. Chassells was
the outstanding player of the
team, his defence and general
play being of a high order, but
Stewart ran him close, working
hard throughout. The forwards
were not convincing, but Riis
and McTavish on the left were
consistently good. Richelmann
was slow and did not get many
chances to show what he could
do in the goal-scoring line, while
Pascoe and Clarke lacked a
thorough understanding and the
forwards were below their usual
form.

At the conclusion of the game
a huge crowd assembled round
the Club enclosure, where Mrs.
Holyoak presented each of the
Club players, with a gold medal,
a small replica of the Hongkong
Shield; and the Captain was
presented with the Shield. The
Chinese team were presented
with a cup as runners-
up, which they hold for 12 months.
Mr. Gerrard, Hon. Sec. of the
Hongkong Football Club, thanked
Mrs. Holyoak for her assistance
in the match, and a small
sovenir of the occasion in the
form of a silver inkstand and a
lovely bouquet of flowers was
presented to Mrs. Holyoak by
Miss Joan Black. Three cheers
and a "tiger" were given for
Mrs. Holyoak and the team.

KOWLOON v. STAFFS AND DEPTS.

The Staffs succeeded in remov-
ing Kowloon's last chance of being
runners up in the 2nd Division
this year and incidentally
strengthened their own, by defeat-
ing Kowloon by 1 goal to nil,
scored in the first half by Kirby.
Kowloon's old weakness in front
of goal was alone responsible
for their defeat as they had
a large share of the game and
were unfortunate to be one down
at the interval. The second half
was very close with the defences
prevailing. Both teams were at
full strength with the exception
of Cave who could not appear for
Kowloon. Staffs will now prob-
ably finish runners up in the 2nd
League. Sheriff, Kirby, Schooler,
and Ellarby were prominent for
Staffs and Jackson, White, Lan-
genberg and Knight played well
for Kowloon.

88TH COY. v. SOUTH CHINA RES.

This game proved a very bright
one, although there were many
ragged patches, but the pace set
by both sides must have been
very trying in the great heat.
The R.A. snapped up a chance in
the first half through a slip by
the China back, and although the
Chinese forwards played a good
bustling game they could not
break down the defence of Jones,
Smith and Colman. There were
several chances missed in the
second half by both sides, the ball
being light and bouncy. The
Chinese wingers played well
throughout and the defence was
sound. Dawson and Youall were
prominent forward for the 88th.

QUIZ.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

A.—SELLERS; B.—BUYERS;
B.—BUYERS; K.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Bank	\$770
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Canton	\$410
North China	\$1,233
Union	\$1,033 sa. 1020
Yangtze	\$225
Far Eastern	\$1,25
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fire	\$175
H. K. Fire	\$355
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	91
Steamboats	\$21 sa. 311
Indos (Pref.)	\$33
Indos (Def.)	\$154
Shells	\$160
Ferries	\$33
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	\$117 sa. 1.61
Malabon	\$361
MINING.	
Kailans	47
Langkats	\$2.1
Raubs	2
Trinohs	40
Urals	40

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves	\$1154
Kowloon Docks	\$1574
Shai Docks	\$129
N. Engineering	\$324
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrais	\$101
H. K. Hotels	\$87
and Invest.	\$1.1
Hopkings' Ist.	\$7.10
K'loon and	\$35
L. Reclamations	\$175
West Points	\$68
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	\$1,205
Kung Yiks	\$17
Lau Kung Mows	\$145
Oriental	\$72
Shai Cottons	\$164
Yangtze	\$9

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands	\$8.70
Borneos	\$121
China Light & P.	\$5
Providents	\$8.35
Dairy Farms	\$23
H. K. Electric	\$161
Macao Electric	\$333
Ropes	\$57
Trams, Low Level	\$5
Trams, Peak, old	\$72
Trams, Peak, new	\$75
Laundries	\$3.60
Steel Foundries	\$12
U. Waterboats	\$121
Watsons	\$6.15
Wm. Powells	\$34
Wiseman's	\$27

Hongkong, March 10, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Pub-
lic Auction on
TUESDAY, the 18th March,
1919,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at No. 4 Fairview, Kowloon.
The Whole of the Valuable
Household Furniture compris-
ing—

Tapestry covered couch &
easy chairs, teak music cabinet,
Canton blackwood joss table,
lady's desk, tables, teapots &
flower stands, electric lamps &
table fans, lace curtains, carpets
& rugs etc. etc.

Teak folding dining table &
chair, teak sideboard with be-
velled mirror, marble mantel
clock, aneroid, teak overmantels,
vases, ornaments, glass & crock-
ery ware, cutlery etc. etc.

Double brass mounted iron
bedsteads, teak wardrobes with
bevelled mirror, toilet table,
marble top washstands, chest of
drawers, etc. etc.

Also
Antipiano by Rachal (in fine
condition)

12-bore Hammerless Gun by
Riley

Gramophone & Records
Sunbeam Bicycle (4 speeds)

And
Sevens' oil paintings by French
Artists and water colours by
European & Japanese artists.

On view from Monday, the
17th last.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES

BREEZY GARAGE.

Tel. No. 2499. 31, Des Voeux Road, Central.

The latest model, "Chandler", "Hudson" and "Oakland" cars
for hire.
Theatre parties. Pleasure trips.
Shopping etc. at moderate charges.
Our cars are only driven by experienced drivers, so that all
clients are sure of every safety and comfort.
Large stocks of spare parts and children's "Skudders" on sale.
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TO-MORROW

(Tuesday), March 11th,

and

Thursday, March 13th.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ITALY'S CLAIMS.

Rome, March 2.
In the Chamber Signor Orlando said Italy still believes in the justice of her national aspirations, asks no more and cannot accept less than reunion with the Italian lands and peoples, with natural frontiers. Italy recognises the necessity of an equitable compromise with the essential needs of other peoples. She remains faithful to the treaty whereunder she enjoyed the war but that does not mean that she is insensible to the appeal reaching her from the most Italian city of France which might be exposed to loss of its nationality and independence. (Cheers). "We do not believe that that is possible at the very moment when it is hoped to redeem the world from the memory of violations of the rights of peoples. We persist in full defence of our rights consecrated by our incalculable sacrifices."

BRITAIN'S POST-WAR ARMY.

London, March 1.
A White Paper on the army establishment estimates gives the maximum number serving at home and abroad, exclusive of India, as 2,500,000 this number is being reduced to 952,000. The Rhine Army, including France and Belgium, will consist after demobilisation of 23,000 officers, and 350,000 men. The armies in the Middle East will be as follows: In Italy 600 officers and 10,000 men; In Bulgaria, Turkey, Caucasus, etc. 4,550 officers and 75,000 of the British army and 1,150 officers and 19,500 men, of the Indian Army; In Egypt and Palestine 3,750 officers and 50,500 men British, 2,750 officers and 40,000 men Indian.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

Washington, March 2.
A caucus meeting of Republican senators rejected the proposal to "filibuster" in order to force President Wilson to call an extra session of Congress before he returns from his next visit to Paris, which has been announced the President decided not to do. As the present Congress expires on March 4 the extra session would be held by a new Congress wherein the Republicans would have a majority. Despite the rejection of the proposal several senators threatened to filibuster without the authorisation of the party.

GERMAN GENERAL AND EX-KAISER.

Rotterdam, 1 March 2.
At a gathering the local German club in honour of German troops from East Africa, Lettoworbeck denounced the "shameful" treatment of the ex-Kaiser by the Fatherland. He declared "We must stick to the firm foundations of our old army if the Fatherland is again to rise to its former greatness."

FREDONY.

NEW PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT

Enthusiastic audiences nightly view the performance of Fredony and his talented Company at the Victoria Theatre. There is a unique originality about the entertainment that, at once attracts and amuses. Fredony himself is a whole show, as is evidenced by his remarkable quick change effects. To-night he will present still more new attractions, the great Cosmopolitan Symphony giving impersonations from well-known Music Masters past and present. Gounod, the Composer of Faust, Sullivan, Offenbach, Verdi, Rubinstein, Liszt of Rhapsody fame and the American March King, J.P. Sousa, will be flashed before the eyes of the audience. Fredony will faithfully represent all the peculiarities and eccentricities of each individual composer, conducting at the same time the augmented Victoria orchestra.

To-night's programme will include also new numbers by Miss Asta Erickson, that wonderful soprano, and Mlle. Leona in her modern dancing creations.

A selected picture programme will be screened in addition.

SHAMEEN NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shameen, March 2.
Last evening a few bachelors on Shameen gave a ball at the Canton Theatre on the Concession. The hall was tastefully decorated with bunting and palms. Refreshments were served throughout the evening and much credit is due for the excellent way in which arrangements were handled. The orchestra from the Hongkong Hotel supplied varied selections during the evening.

"The Stunts" were in their usual bright mood at the Canton Club Theatre last evening, when they appeared before a fairly good house. The audience, unfortunately, was not so large as otherwise would have been the case if the show had not followed the dance of the evening previous and the Frawley Comedy Co., had only just left Canton, theatre-goers were thus probably tired after many late nights. The performance was given in aid of War Charities.

HONGKONG PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—His Excellency has informed you of the purposes for which this Committee has been formed. A great and responsible task lies before us. I feel sensibly, and you I am sure, will feel with me, that the occasion is of no ordinary nature. We have not merely to decide how we shall best celebrate a day which, significant though it will be, once past, will fall behind us obscured by the march of years. Our purposes are of a nobler character. They extend to all time. For more than four years we and our Allies have been engaged in a struggle which taxed our manhood to the utmost, which demanded we should shrink from no burden it was necessary to impose, which brought to each its measure of suffering and of loss, which was pregnant with possibilities of inconceivable disaster, to which we had to brace ourselves, united and resolute, or else witness all that we held dear submerged and trampled by the grosser elements of human life. We have looked on here from afar. We have felt the echoes and consequences but faintly compared with those at home. Is there one of us who did not realise what was at stake? Is there one of us who did not know that, if we lost, all was lost; all that we had built up in the past; all our hopes of the future; all that—swept away—leaves not a wreck behind? For Liberty was the stake. The liberty of Nations; the liberty of Mankind. Now that the forces of liberty have conquered; now that we are free to live as free peoples, developing and progressing in peace and in security in accordance with the laws both of God and of man, what are the obligations we have to fulfil? We have, for one thing, to decide upon the manner in which we shall celebrate our rejoicing that this thing has come to pass. Into this we must throw our whole heart. We must see that our rejoicings are worthy of the occasion and of the Colony. We must show that we realise the evils we have escaped, and the security we thereby enjoy. Together, and as one man, we must do this thing. We must enlist the services of all and the co-operation of all; each, according to his ability, must contribute his brains, his services and his means. Then we shall know that our utmost has been done; that our best has been given; then there will be no room for doubt as to the depth of our rejoicing or the heartfelt nature of our relief. But we have a higher task than this. We have to devise a memorial which shall fittingly perpetuate the victory we have won. We must remember that this memorial is not for our own day only. It is not ourselves alone we have to satisfy. It is ourselves, and it is posterity. We must devise something of which we need not be ashamed; something of which future generations may feel proud. The Romans celebrated their victories and their deliverances by temples whose beauty and nobility have passed down to our day. They spared no effort and no art which could render them worthy of the cause which had triumphed or the heroes who had fought for it.

Should we not do likewise? Should we not show what we think our deliverance; of our heroes, of their endurance; their courage; their incomparable deeds? Should not our memorial—our Temple that we erect—be worthy of these splendid men be a fit monument to their heroic feats? Should we not put forward all our efforts; pool all our resources to achieve this end? I think, gentlemen, there is not one of you but will agree that we should. Let us then take counsel together; let us utilise all the ability and all the means which lie to our hand. Let us determine that none shall be able to say, now or hereafter, that we were unworthy to execute the office to which we have been called. I will now pass, gentlemen, to more practical considerations. I do not think we should now attempt to decide what form the celebrations or the memorial shall take. I propose to adjourn this meeting and in the meantime I would ask each one of you to send your suggestions on both these questions to the Hon. Secretary as soon as possible and I hope these questions will also be fully ventilated in the Press. In order that we may carry out our work effectively, it will be necessary to divide ourselves up and I propose that the following sub-committees be appointed:—

1. War Memorial Committee, with Mr. Landale as Chairman.
2. Peace Celebration Committee, with Mr. Holyoak as Chairman.
3. Finance Committee, with Mr. Pollock as Chairman.
4. Publicity Committee, with Mr. Fairley as Chairman.
5. Chinese Committee, with Mr. Hallifax as Chairman.

I would also suggest that each of these Committees consist of some 10 to 15 members with power to add to their number, and I put forward for your approval the names of the following gentlemen to form each of such Committees together with such other members of the General Committee as you may wish to add to them:—

War Memorial Sub-Committee.—The Hon. Mr. D. Landale (Chairman), Mr. H. W. Bird, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, Mr. A. Denison, Mr. C. M. Ede, Mr. H. J. Gedge, Dr. G. M. Harston, Mr. T. F. Hough, Dr. J. P. Jordan, Mr. H. W. Looker, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. C. A. Middleton Smith, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie, Mr. E. V. D. Farr, Mr. P. C. H. Ports, Rev. T. W. Pearce, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. Ross Thomson, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, His Honour the Puisne Judge.

Proposed Peace Celebration Sub-Committee.—The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (Chairman), the Hon. Director of Public Works, Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. W. S. Brown, Mr. A. G. Coppin, Mr. A. E. Crapnell, Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Dr. C. Forsyth, Mr. J. W. Franks, Mr. F. Graham, Mr. G. G. Grimble, Mr. W. M. Humphreys, Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. G. G. Moxon, Mr. E. Ormiston, Lt. Col. W. H. Passaby, E.G.A., Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. J. Reid, Mr. W. E. Roberts, Mr. W. J. T. Trencher, Mr. J. H. Wallace, Mr. G. M. Young.

S.S. NANKING.

SPECIAL TRIP TO MANILA.

The attention of the travelling and shipping public is called to the special advertisement of the China Mail Steamship Company announcing the dispatch of their new 15,000 ton liner "Nanking" to Manila on or about March 22nd. Passenger rates being quoted in gold by this Company's vessels, the present high rate of exchange makes the local currency quotation extremely attractive. The s.s. "Nanking" with its large cabins and attractive arrangements offers an unusually favourable opportunity to see Manila at a very small cost and without much time. The ship has a Filipino String Orchestra which will contribute much to the entertainment of the passengers for the few days at sea.

Proposed Finance Sub-Committee.—The Hon. Mr. H.E. Pollock, K.C. (Chairman), The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. A.F. Arculli, Mr. F.R.L. Bowley, Mr. A.H. Compton, Mr. A. David, Mr. T.C. Downing, Mr. C.S. Gubbay, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. A.R. Lowe, Mr. F. Maitland, Mr. D.K. Moss, Mr. J.A. Plummer, Mr. W.L. Pattenden, Mr. C.L. Sandles, Mr. H.P. Smith, Mr. John W. Taylor.

Proposed Publicity Sub-Committee.—Mr. V. L. A. Fairley (Chairman), Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. G. W. C. Burnett, Mr. A. Hicks, Mr. E. J. Noronha, Mr. T. Petrie, Mr. N. L. Watson, Mr. A. G. Coppin.

Regarding the Chinese Committee, I may tell you that their names will be submitted to us later, and they will be formed into a Committee under Mr. Hallifax.

I also propose that the Chairman of each of these Committees together with one other member thereof—it can be more if you like—be appointed to form, together with myself, the General Officer Commanding, the Commodore and the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer, an Executive Committee. It may be found desirable, in the case of each of these Committees, for them to split themselves up into smaller Committees. This can be safely left to the Committees themselves to determine. These Committees will consider all the suggestions which are made and the steps they think should be taken and will report to the Executive Committee, who will, at our next meeting, submit its proposals for your approval.

Mr. Moxon—I have much pleasure in seconding the proposals the Chairman has made.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Moxon that the five sub-committees I have named be appointed, each consisting of the gentlemen whose names I have read out to you and that an Executive Committee be formed consisting of myself, the General Officer Commanding, the Commodore, the Chairman and one other member of each sub-committee, the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer. Before I put these resolutions to the meeting I shall be glad of any suggestions which any member may wish to make.

There were no suggestions and the resolutions were unanimously approved.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

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TO-NIGHT
THE CALE OF LAUGHTER
"A PAIR OF SIXES."

TUESDAY, March 11th.	A HURRICANE OF MIRTH "MARY'S ANKLE."
WEDNESDAY, March 12th.	A RIOT OF FUN "TWIN BEDS."
THURSDAY, March 13.	THE PRICKLES COMEDY "FAIR & WARNER."

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Music by Frederick Norton.

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OVER 60 PERFORMERS

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Prices:—Dress Circle \$5.00
Stalls \$3.00
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Second Performance Saturday, March 16th, at 9.15 p.m.
Third Monday 24th
Fourth Tuesday 25th
Fifth Wednesday 26th, Matinee.
Children half price to Matinee.
Prices: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

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on Friday next, 28th inst., at 9 a.m.

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Wonderful Soprano.

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NEW DANCES.

Mlle. LEONA

in her dancing creations.

VICTORIA

THEATRE

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

London, March 3.

The House of Commons this week tackled the heavy war expenditure and begins with the Army Estimates to-day. It is believed that the Budget will total £1,300,000,000.

In the House of Commons Mr. Winston Churchill, introducing army estimates for £237,000,000, emphasised the difficulties of framing the estimates this year, because every factor was uncertain and fluctuating. We were half way between peace and war. We were unable to fix the rate of demobilisation and we did not yet know what arrangements affecting armaments would be embodied in the Peace Treaty, nor how many men we must keep in the Middle East and the Rhine, or for how long. We did not know whether the Germans would accept our conditions or refuse them and throw the responsibility for the future upon us and simply degenerate into ruin. He emphasised that vast areas in Europe and in the East were in a state of anarchy and the Allies, on whom rested the responsibility of enabling the world to get to work again, were themselves very seriously exhausted. To all these difficulties must be added the enormous effort of winding up the war. The present estimates represented the maximum and he hoped it would be possible to revise them in a downward direction. He mentioned that the Allies were still discussing the exact amount of contributions from Germany towards the upkeep of the armies of the Rhine.

Dealing with demobilisation he maintained that a plan whereby three out of four men were being released and the fourth man was being paid double to finish the job was less objectionable and entailed fewer hardships than any other course. All the evidence showed that the plan had been well received, owing to its fairness. It had been followed by a recovery of discipline and moral in the army. He hoped in a few months we would possess strong compact armies, which would enable it to guard our interests and the safety of the country and secure the fruits we won in war.

Already nearly 1,800,000 officers and men had been demobilised and the progress was continuing at a rate of over 25,000 daily. In addition about 100,000 Canadians and Australians had been sent home and it had been arranged that every Dominion soldier who came over should have a chance of one visit to the Mother Country before returning to his own Dominion. (Cheers). There were about half a million men in theatres such as India and North Africa from which it was impossible physically to release the men, although they did not belong to a class retained in the army.

In Mesopotamia, Palestine, Caucasus and Turkey the process of release was impeded by difficulties of transportation, but the number affected was not very large and was constantly diminishing. He proposed that all men eligible for release, but unavoidably retained to the colours after May 1 should receive increased pay until their discharge. A genuine effort would be made to give larger proportion of leave to the armies of occupation. Men who had not seen their homes for years would get leave or be brought home for good.

Referring to the rapid formation of the voluntary army for home and overseas duties he said that enlistment at the rate of a thousand daily had been well maintained. There were already 45,000 trained men, besides 5,000 new young recruits. The task of building up this force was considerable because the units for reconstitution included 514 artillery units, 133 Royal Engineer units and 135 infantry battalions. The men would proceed as they formed units to the relief of overseas garrisons. He sketched the plans of the relieving the Rhine Army in case "the armies of occupation had to be maintained during the whole or part of 1920." He then raised problems regarding the size, and composition of the permanent post war army, its strategic distribution as covered by new forms of warfare and the political and geographical considerations, especially what part the army of India will play in the general system of Imperial defence, also how the relationship should be strengthened between the navy, army and air services. He pointed out the necessity to develop a new type of officer who would make all classes of war their province and be drawn from every part of the Empire.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S DEMAND.

Basle, March 2.

The Weimar National Assembly unanimously passed a motion by thirty-seven women members demanding the immediate raising of the economic blockade and repatriation of prisoners of war.

ATTEMPT TO DISAFFECT BRITISH TROOPS.

Cologne, Feb. 27.

The Spartacists are attempting to disaffect the British army. A handbill was distributed in the streets yesterday which begins "British Soldiers, why are you not demobilised?" It declares that Prussian militarism is dead. The British are kept from their homes merely to bolster up property and junkerdom against the honest worker.

REVOLUTIONARY SYMPTOMS.

Berlin, March 2.

Revolutionary developments in Berlin are proceeding with great rapidity. There has been a great Labour movement in the last few days towards the extremists. Herr Haase expects a general strike in Berlin to begin on March 3. A meeting of the Workers' Councils Executive decided to resume the National Congress Workers' Councils for March 18.

The Independent Party is considering co-operation with the Spartacists. The former anticipate the early fall of the Government. Meanwhile the Government is endeavouring to arrange a compromise between the Majority Socialists and Independents with view to presenting a common front against the Spartacists.

THE SITUATION OBSCURE.

London, March 2.

The latest news from Germany is somewhat scrappy. The situation therefore is at present rather obscure. So far there is no confirmation of the report from Holland that Herr Scheidemann has resigned. On the other hand it appears that the report of the attack on the "Vorwarts," building in Berlin is untrue, while messages from Berlin via Copenhagen state that Government troops entered the hall, which was quiet. There have been serious food disturbances at Thorn where a mob tried to storm the military gao. Soldiers intervened with machine-guns and hand grenades and a number of persons were wounded before order was restored. The Soviet Congress at Munich appointed a ministry with Herr Segitz as Premier.

PRINTERS ON STRIKE.

Berlin, March 2.

The printers in three big newspaper printing works have struck.

TROUBLE AT EISENACH.

Basle, March 2.

A crowd of soldiers and civilians attempted a nocturnal raid on the barracks and Post Office at Eisenach. Government troops repulsed the raiders and arrested the ringleader. The workers at Eisenach have declared a general strike.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

EARLY EXPECTATIONS.

Paris, March 2.

Mr. Balfour interviewed by Reuter, replying to the criticism that the Conference had accomplished nothing, emphasised the complexity and difficulty of the preliminary work in the greatest task ever undertaken by mankind. It was the policy of the Conference to press for the fastest possible preliminary peace with Germany. He hoped before the end of March we would be in sight of such preliminary peace, which would be a great stride towards universal peace. One of the most important questions was the share the United States was going to take in the world's future. An immense responsibility at present rested on the American people. Only half America's war task would be accomplished if she did not take a share in the even greater labours of peace. He opined that what was going on in America now was as important for the success of the Conference as what was going on in Paris and the new world should play at least as great a part in future international organisations as the old historic countries of Europe and the Middle East. The foundations had been well dug in Paris in the last seven weeks and before another seven weeks passed something great would actually be accomplished and we would be able to see the complete solution of the great task.

AMERICA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Washington, March 3.

The criticism against the draft constitution of the League of Nations culminated in an all night sitting of the Senate whereat a number of Republicans attempted to hold up the seven billion dollar Loan Bill to finance the Government's present requirements. The Bill finally passed. Permission was given the Irish leaders to present their demands to President Wilson at New York on March 4.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS.

Paris, March 2.

It has been provisionally arranged for President Wilson to land at Brest about the 13th and proceed direct to Paris. The Great Powers will then consider the preliminary Peace Treaty till about the 22nd. It is anticipated that such progress will be made as to enable the assembling of the Peace Congress with the Germans present between the 1st and 10th April and the Treaty will be presented at this Conference. It will include the military, naval, financial and economic terms to be imposed.

The Reparation Committee's report will be considered at an early date by the Supreme Council. The Committee has arrived at the conclusion that enemy countries should be required to pay an aggregate amount of £24,000,000,000 sterling, paying a portion now and the balance to be spread over a period of twenty-five to thirty-five years. The French delegation opines that the Enemy Powers should immediately pay one thousand million sterling partly in merchandise, material and tonnage, partly in foreign securities and partly in gold. The estimate of the timber which Germany should supply to the allies as reparation is approximately eighty millions sterling.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY TERMS.

Paris, March 2.

The Military terms of peace were presented to the Council of Ten by Marshal Foch yesterday. They provide for disarmament of Germany down to twenty divisions, each of ten thousand men, including fifteen of infantry and five cavalry; also severe restrictions on the manufacture of all classes of war material and limitation of military and commercial use of aeroplanes to a minimum. Marshal Foch's naval terms now before the Council provide not only for complete suppression of Germany's submarine equipment but termination of all submarine warfare. The proposal for the destruction of the large German warships is approved in a report by British-American experts, but the French still make reservations against it.

THE NAVAL LOSSES OF THE WAR.

Paris, March 2.

It is authoritatively stated that the following are the war naval losses of belligerents, including vessels lost accidentally as well as by enemy action.

Britain.—Battleships, 12; battle-cruisers, 3; cruisers, 25; monitors, 6; destroyers, 64; torpedoers 10; submarines, 50; small craft, 27. Total, 550,000 tons.

France.—Battleships, 4; cruisers, 5; destroyers, 14; torpedoers, 72; submarines, 14; small craft, 9. Total, 110,000 tons.

Italy.—Battleships, 3; cruisers, 2; monitor, 1; destroyers, 10; torpedoers, 8; submarines, 8. Total, 78,000 tons.

Japan.—Battleship, 1; cruisers, 4; destroyers, 3; torpedoer, 1. Total, 50,000 tons.

United States.—Cruiser, 1; destroyers, 2; submarine, 1. Total, 17,000 tons.

Total for all the Allies 803,000 tons.

The enemy losses are as follow:—

Germany.—Battleship, 1; battle-cruiser, 1; cruisers, 24; destroyers, 72; torpedoers, 51; submarines, 205. Total, 350,000 tons.

Austro-Hungary.—Battleships, 3; cruisers, 2; monitors, 3; destroyers, 5; torpedoers, 4; submarines, 2. Total, 65,000 tons.

Total for the Central Powers, 415,000 tons.

ENEMY PROPERTY IN AMERICA.

Washington, March 3.

The custodian of alien property recommends the continuance of the liquidation of enemy owned property which is valued at \$700,000,000, in order to prevent renewed German attempts to secure commercial predominance.

MADRID NOW QUIET.

Madrid, March 2.

The city is quiet. The machine-guns have been withdrawn from the streets and the carnival is proceeding normally.

BRITISH WARSHIP BREAKS DOWN.

Kingston, March 3.

H.M.S. Shearwater arrived in tow of an American tug after a breakdown at sea.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, March 4.

The silver market is steady.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

LABOUR UNREST.

RAILWAYMEN DISSATISFIED.

London, March 2.

The Conference of delegates of the Railway Clerks Association, dissatisfied with the Railway Executive Committee's interpretation of the agreement of March 4th, with regard to recognition, resolved to demand a satisfactory settlement by March 11th. It was stated that the Association had been advised that "recognition of the agreement" would be confined to the Railway Executive Committee and individual companies did not intend being bound thereby.

A strong plea for industrial peace was made by Mr. Thomas M.P., secretary of the Railwaymen's Union. Speaking at Watford this afternoon, after emphasising the gravity of the industrial position, Mr. Thomas declared that industrial peace should be the goal, not by sacrificing principles, forgetting responsibilities and prostituting power, but by free and full recognition that the State was greater than any section thereof. If the courage, and self-sacrifice that carried us through the war are our guiding principles in the next four weeks the dark cloud now overshadowing us will clear and we shall begin to build upon the ruins of the four years a nation worthy of the people who have done so much for it.

AGITATORS DENOUNCED.

London, March 3.

Mr. Appleton, Secretary of the Federation of Trades Unions, speaking at Wimbledon, denounced the Labour agitators who were making people believe the Government could continue borrowing for ever at the war rate. He was convinced the people's commonsense would save them from that illusion.

THE BOLSHEVİK SITUATION.

London, March 1.

The latest telegrams bearing on the Russian Bolshevik situation show that although the movement is progressing in some areas the Bolsheviks elsewhere are suffering military defeats and encountering other irremediable difficulties under existing conditions.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says it is reliably reported that the Don army mentioned on Feb. 20 under General Krasnov occupied Saratoff and Volk.

From Kovno it is stated that the Lithuanians are closely pursuing the Bolsheviks, whose request for an immediate suspension of hostilities was refused. The Lithuanians are nearing Vilna.

From Petrograd a message comes that the Bolshevik Commissary of Ways and Communications speaking in the Soviet Economic Council dwelt alarmingly on the railway situation. The Government only possessed 45,000 serviceable locomotives. He foreshadowed the likelihood of the interior of Russia being absolutely deprived of means of communication by the middle of April.

On the contrary it appears that Bolshevistic doctrines are making headway in South Poland especially in West Galicia where Soviets have been constituted at Cracow and other towns. Soviet troops are approaching Lublin.

The Bolsheviks hold two-thirds of Ukraine. General Petlura, the Ukrainian commander is negotiating with the French at Odessa for help against the Bolsheviks.

The Inter-Allied Commission has handed General Petlura the terms of the armistice, leaving Lemberg and the oilfields in the hands of the Poles.

AMERICA AND THE JEWS.

Washington, March 2.

President Wilson told a delegation of the American Jewish Congress that he was persuaded the allied nations, with the fullest American concurrence, were agreed that the foundation of the Jewish commonwealth should be laid in Palestine.

A NEW MILITARY UNIT.

London, March 3.

Endorsing the widely held opinion regarding the formation of a regiment of Dominions Guards the "Daily Graphic" says: "Would it not be appropriate to signalise the high fighting qualities of our overseas soldiers by creating a regiment of Dominions Guards? A Brigade of Guards would have certain privileges which would ensure for that innovation the universal approval and appreciation of overseas people and such regiment would round off in the happiest manner the establishment of household troops, giving them a unit thoroughly typical of the Empire as a whole. It may be hazardous that if the King were to issue the Royal Warrant sufficient men to form the first Dominions Guards would be at once forthcoming from the war-tried soldiers of Canada, Anzac and South Africa. They have earned such distinction as thoroughly as any regiment in the British Army. In their homelands they could perform at official residences of representatives of the King, those duties which the Guards discharge in connection with the Royal Palaces here. But at stated periods companies should be selected for short periods of service in the Mother-land.

THE FUTURE OF TURKEY.

Paris, March 2.

As regards the work of the Territorial Commissions of the Peace Conference the Commission on Greek affairs yesterday lengthily debated the new situation created in Asia Minor. The general plan adopted for the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire is the total elimination of that Empire, the internationalisation of Constantinople and the Straits, creation of a Turkish State in the centre of Asia Minor and liberation of all nationalities from the Porte. As regards Asia Minor the Commission in principle decided that the coast strip between Avall and Cos, including Smyrna and Ephesus, shall be assigned to Greece as full owner or international mandatory.

IMPOSING MILITARY DISPLAY.

London, March 1.

There was an imposing military pageant at Hyde Park this afternoon when the King on horseback, and the Queen in a carriage, attended by Prince Arthur of Connaught, General Robertson, MacDonald and Birdwood, and the Maharaja of Bikanir, reviewed fourteen battalions of young soldiers prior to their departure for the Rhine. Huge crowds assembled in bright sunshine.

OVER THE TOP.

NEW STYLE.

There is always a fly in the ointment. In the soothing, healing, departmental atmosphere of our office Jones is, certainly the fly.

"At present we are all wondering just what is going to happen to us next. The armistice came with disconcerting suddenness, but there is a possibility of the Ministry of Reconstruction wanting us to stay on after all. There is even a probability of a permanent—"

"I wish you'd stop reading so loud!" said Brown in an irritated voice.

"And I wish you'd stop poking the fire," returned Jones coldly. "Remember it's a Government poker. Pokers, as you'd know if you read the advertisements, are a public danger and ought to be locked up—"

"So ought you," retorted Brown with venom.

"For four solid years have you sat around this office fanning yourselves and poking the fire and drinking tea," continued Jones doggedly. "From time to time I've read you bits out of the newspapers and you've said nothing. Now when I come to something you don't like you would turn and rend me. I'll defy you and read it again: 'All permanent Government appointments made during the next two years will be given to ex-soldiers—'"

"Except technical appointments," pointed out Robinson. "After all, everyone of us in this office is technical."

"Smith was technical, so was McPhee, so were a dozen others more in our line whom we all know by name and hundreds whom we don't. But did that keep them back from the trenches in 1914?"

"That was their look out," said Brown—and then appeared sorry he'd said it.

"We were told not to enlist," pointed out Robinson virtuously.

"Yes," said Jones in a bitter voice. "But by the time the Government had woke up and issued that order the flower of our profession were already in France. And they're there still. While we've been sitting here drinking tea they've been going over the top."

Jones seemed to have momentarily forgotten the presence of any of us. "There they are now, with their wooden legs, and their composition arms, and their glass eyes, and their gas-rotted lungs, and their shell-shocked nerves, wandering about outside, wondering belike what their future is to be, and wondering maybe a deal more than hoping. 'Come here!' he shouted, suddenly turning on Robinson for all the world like an angry bull. 'Come here and look at that!'"

He pulled aside the heavy curtain with savage roughness. It was a terrible sight. Rain slashed across the window-pane like cuts from a sword. Through the gloom figures showed dimly moving across the street below. Under the lamps the pavement glittered.

"Every man's land, no man's land," said Jones in a solemn whisper. "And here we are all of us entrenched in this comfortable office, hoping to goodness we shall never again have to go out there."

But if we stay there's no room for them. . . . That's why I'm leaving at end of the week!"

"You're leaving?" we chorused, surprised.

"I am," said Jones. "I'm off on Saturday next to look for another job. Anyone like to join me and make way for a wounded soldier? Any others going over the top?"

He's a man with a nasty tongue is Jones. We shall be well rid of him in our office.—By Peter Blundell.

NATURE'S QUEER WAYS.

Sir Napier Shaw, of the Meteorological Office, at the Institution of Water Engineers said that by some process difficult to ascertain, Nature sometimes contrived to keep a cloudy sky all day without a drop of rain falling. Mr. Carl Solters, joint director of the British Rainfall Organisation, said that the abundance of rainfall in the British Isles in relation to the water needs of the population had led to comparatively little attention being paid to the subject until recent years. Each year now saw the number of available gathering grounds dwindling and as time went on it became more and more difficult to meet the requirements of the great masses of population.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

COAL IN INDIA.
The annual report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India for the year 1917 deals with labour conditions and output. During the year, the report states, the average number of persons working in and about the mines regulated by the India Mines Act was 211,881, of whom 133,042 worked underground and 78,839 on the surface. This is an increase of 13,962 workers or 7.05 per cent. over 1916. Those employed in coal mines numbered 153,683, which is an increase of 10,224 compared with 1916. In spite of this increase the owners of the larger coal mines in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa were badly off for labour, especially during the latter part of the year, and complaints were rife that such labour as did attend did far less work than usual. The reasons were partly the good harvest of 1917 and an abnormal monsoon in 1917, which gave heavy rain and which lasted beyond the usual period, but the unusual condition of the coal trade referred to below undoubtedly did its part and influenced the distribution of labour. There was a large increase in the output of coal, which reached 17,326,584 tons. This is an increase of 907,302 tons, or 5.53 per cent. over the output of 1916, the average increase during the previous ten years being 730,641 tons. This is the first year in which the seventeenth million has been reached, and the increase represents an addition of nearly one million tons in two years. The opening stocks were 597,276 tons, and the closing stocks were 518,335 tons. The despatches amounted to 14,979,190 tons, and the colliery consumption to 1,835,510 tons (0.50 per cent. of the output). The amount of coal delivered to coking was 690,122 tons, from which 190,329 tons of hard coke and 235,120 tons of soft coke were made. This increase was general throughout British India, and only in five of the seventeen coalfields was there failure to respond to it. Amongst these five, however, were the important Raniganj and Giridih coalfields, the other three being small fields. The main increase was in the Jharia coalfield, the output of which was 833,470 tons more than in 1916, and there was substantial increases in the Bokaro-Ramgarh field and the portion of the Raniganj coalfield lying to the west of the Barakar river, generally known as the Mugma area. If it had not been for the increase in the last named coalfield on the whole would have been even more marked than it was. Of the total output, 15,562,712 tons, or 95.59 per cent., were raised in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, the percentage of the previous five years being 95.89. It is difficult to draw any comparison between the conditions in these two coalfields in 1917, and those previously existing, as they were to such a large degree influenced, even dominated, by war requirements.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T	3/34
Demand	3/ 15/16
30 d/s	3/1 1/16
60 d/s	3/1 3/16
4 m/s	3/1 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	130 1/4
T/T Japan	142 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	78 1/2
co & New York	Nom.
T/T Java	17 1/2
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	3/8
Demand, Paris	3/8 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/2
4 m/s. D/E	3/2 1/4
30 d/s. L/C	3/2 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3/2 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	74 1/4
4 m/s. Manila	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4/15 1/2
6 m/s. France	4/20 1/2
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	73
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	148
Demand, Singapore	130 1/4
On Hainan	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	50 1/4
Silver	54 1/2 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	44 60
80 Silver, per oz	47 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER 100:	
H'kong 30 days	10
10	10.50
10	10.50
10	10.50
10	10.50
10	10.50
10	10.50
10	10.50
10	10.50
10	10.50

NOTICE

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 11th March, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

10 Bales "Antique" Wove Paper 27" x 38", 50 lbs. to ream On View: Now Terms: Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY 13th March, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m. at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's No. 26 godown, (Kowloon)

(For account of the concerned) 170 bundles 5' x 16' 18' Round Steel Bars 180 bundles 5' x 18' 20' Round Steel Bars 1239 pieces 5' x 18' 20' Round Steel Bars 382 pieces 1' x 18' 20' Round Steel Bars On view Now Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1919,

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising—

Cherrywood drawing room suite, cherrywood desk & chair, Chesterfield couches & easy chairs, blackwood tables, stool & flower stands, Teak chiffonier, Teak desk & bookcases, pictures, engravings, carpets, rugs etc. etc. Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak sideboard & dinner wagon, teak overmantels, ice chest, dinner & dessert services, glass ware, cutlery etc. etc.

Double brass & teak bedsteads, teak single & double wardrobes with bevelled glass doors, dressing table & washstand, toilet crockery, etc. etc.

Also

1 Cabinet Gramophone & records 2 Cottage pianos 1 Gent's bicycle 2 Enamelled baths 1 Microscope Several typewriters (Oliver, National, Smith etc) in fine condition.

On view from Thursday the 13th March 1919

Catalogue will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

PREVENT DISEASE

"INSECTOX"

IMPROVED "HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY." SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOS & OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.

"INSECTOX OUTFITS" consisting of a "Household Insectox."

Price \$4.00

"HOUSEHOLD INSECTOX"

Price \$1.30 per tin.

"CRUDE INSECTOX" Bees, etc. etc. for use in home, hospital, etc. etc.

Price \$1.30 per tin.

"HORTICULTURAL INSECTOX"

Price 70c. per tin.

On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong & Kowloon, Baktly Co., Hongkong, and leading stores. FRANK SMITH & CO., Sole Agents.

NOTICE

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY the 27th instant at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD. General Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1919.

G. R.

NOTICE.—The public are earnestly requested to co-operate with the Police in the enforcement of these regulations.

1. Keep to the left.
2. Foot passengers must keep to the pavement where such exists.
3. Show moving traffic and coolies bearing loads must keep near the kerb on the left hand side of the road.

4. Fast traffic must keep in the centre of the road on its own side e.g. motor cars and rickshas.

5. On roads not used for wheeled traffic foot passengers must keep to the left of the road.

6. Overtaking vehicles must pass the vehicle overtaken on the right except where the overtaken vehicle is a tramcar. In the latter case the overtaking vehicle may pass the tramcar on either side providing he has a clear view ahead.

These rules should be strictly adhered to, to prevent obstruction and congestion of traffic.

By Order of the CAPT. SUPT. OF POLICE.

Hong'ong, 28th January, 1919.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 12th March 1919,

commencing at 12 o'clock (noon) at his Sales rooms, Duddell Street,

One Crow-Eikhart Roadster 4 passenger Motor Car. (Just Unpacked)

N.B. The above car can be inspected by appointment and is only being sold as owner is shortly leaving the Colony.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. Honorary Secretaries & Treasurer.

Hongkong, 15th January 1919.

HIMRODS

It is a fact that you have heard of HIMRODS.

It is a fact that you have heard of HIMRODS.

It is a fact that you have heard of HIMRODS.

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It is a fact that you have heard of HIMRODS.

NOTICE

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE WEEK DAYS

From	To	Time
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NOTICES.



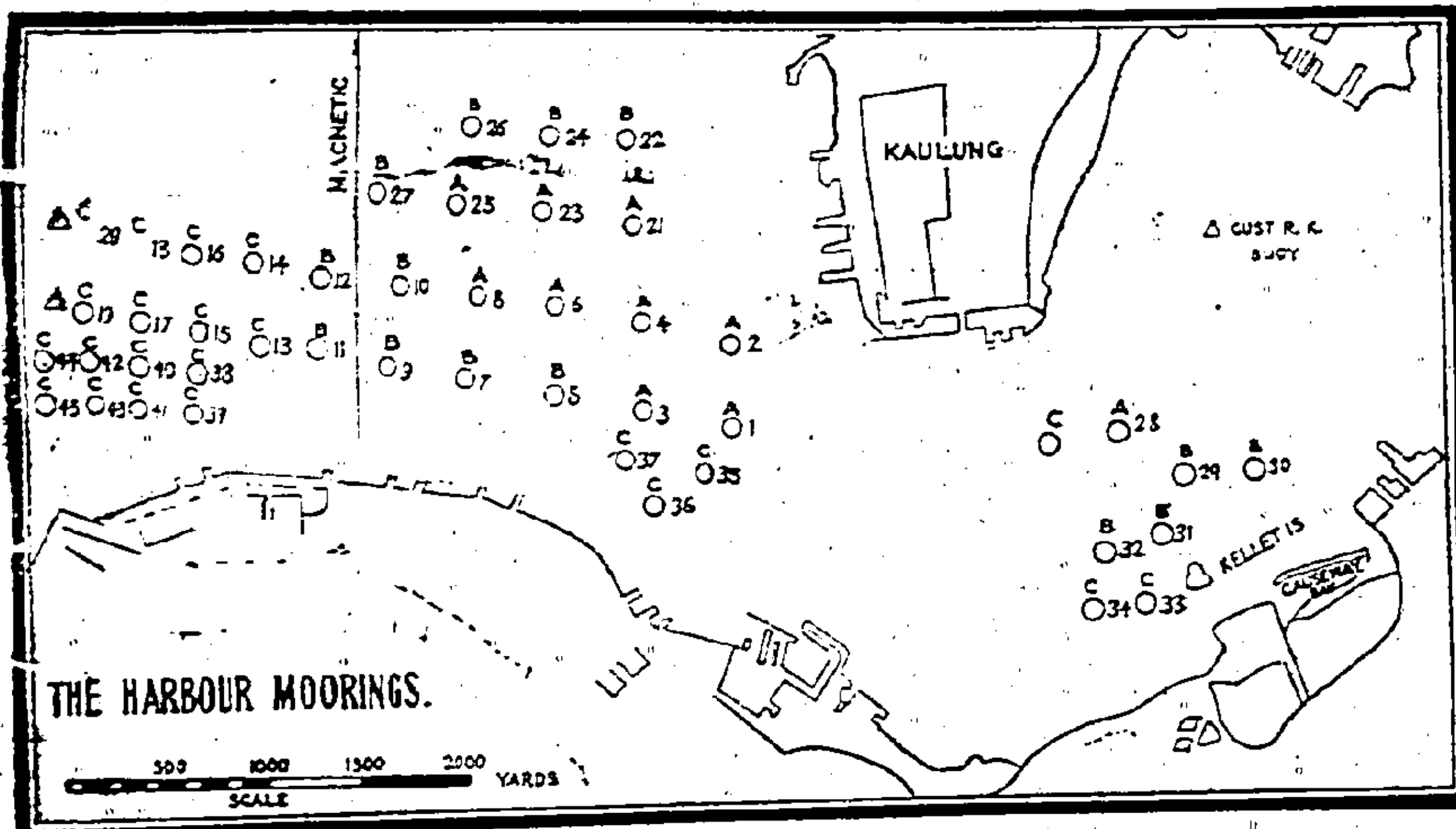
There is an instantly recognisable flavor to "Felucca" which distinguishes it from other Egyptian Cigarettes. This flavor, which is only obtained from the finest selected leaf, has secured for "Felucca" by far the largest sale of any Egyptian high-grade in the Orient.

A new stock of "Felucca" Cigarettes is on sale at all leading tobacconists. Send for a tin today.

Manufactured in Cairo by Maspero Freres

This advertisement issued by British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

SHIPPING.



SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

March 10.

Chung King, 1511, Br. Capt. Meath, Hainan, B. & S. Mooring—Talko.
Taisang, 1544, Br. Capt. Richard, Shanghai, B. & S. Mooring—O 33.
Sinkiang, 1516, Br. Capt. Eady, Shanghai, B. & S. Mooring—B 12.
Batian Castle, 3539, Br. Capt. McDonald, New York, Dodwell—Mooring—A 25.
Hong Bee, 2016, Br. Capt. Egidio, Peking, B. & S. Mooring—Mooring—A 25.
Esang, 1983, Br. Capt. Polkinghorne, Shanghai, J. M. Mooring—W. P.
Amherst, 241, Br. Capt. Jones, Fremantle, A. K. Mooring—B 31.
Wa San, 245, Br. Capt. Summerfield, K. O. Wan, Wang King—Mooring—Wharf.
Kwangse, 1233, Br. Capt. McDonald, Canton, B. & S. Mooring—C 17.
Telemachus, 1540, Br. Capt. Fraser, Saigon, Wo Fat Sing—Mooring—B 12.
Chihao, 1551, Br. Capt. Speed, Singapore, B. & S. Mooring—Shant.
Shant, 1551, Br. Capt. McCall, Shanghai, B. & S. Mooring—C 38.
Haitan, 1181, Br. Capt. Stewart, Swatow, D. & L. Mooring—Wharf.
Yuenang, 1182, Br. Capt. Kennedy, Manila, J. M. Mooring—O 35.
Chunpang, 1554, Br. Capt. Delaney, Whampoa, Wo Fat Sing—Mooring—A 3.
Cassia, 1554, Br. Capt. Home, Swatow, B. & S. Mooring—B 10.
Fosling, 1078, Br. Capt. Purlew, Wain, B. & S. Mooring—O 14.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Shant for Canton
D. & L. Mooring—Wharf.
Benton Maru for Kobe
Posting for Canton
Yung Shin for Saigon
Tanon Maru for Bangkok
Baton Maru for Hong Kong
Pao Sing for Hong Kong
Cassia for Swatow
Chunpang for Saigon
Haitan for Canton

POST OFFICE.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per NELLOBE, 11th March.
Canada—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 21st March.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Haiphong—Per CHONG VA, 11th March, 8 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per PAK WOO, 11th March, 9 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per NINGPO, 11th March, 10 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per KWANGSE, 11th March, 10 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and Europe via Suez—Per HYBON, 11th March, Reg. 945 a.m. Letter 10.30 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and Europe via Suez—Per MAU SANG, 11th March, 10 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and Europe via Suez—Per HAITAN, 11th March, 1 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per SIKKIANG, 11th March, 3 p.m.
Japan via Yokohama—Per TAILANAP, 11th March, 3 p.m.
Straits & Bangkok—Per TOYO MARU, No. 5 11th March, 3 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and Europe via Suez—Per KOFUKE MARU, 11th March, Reg. 945 a.m. Letter 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per YENDARINA, 11th March, 3 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 10, 11th, 20th.—No return of rain from Vindhya and Wainaiwal. An anticyclone of considerable intensity has developed over N. China, and pressure has increased considerably over that region, and slightly to moderately elsewhere. Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the China coast and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 2.13 inches against an average of 3.76 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Direction.	Forecast.
1. Hongkong to Gay Road.	N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, mist or drizzling rain.
2. Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, strong.
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. Mar. 10, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Force.	Weather.
Victoria	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Wanchow	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Hankow	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Shanghai	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Yokohama	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Kobe	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Manila	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Cebu	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Amoy	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Swatow	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Taipei	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Tientsin	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Peking	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Harbin	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Qingdao	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Yokohama	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Kobe	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Manila	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Cebu	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Amoy	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Swatow	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Taipei	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Tientsin	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Peking	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Harbin	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0
Qingdao	5a	29.97	73	91	sw	4	0

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 10, 1919.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. Direction of Wind, to two points.

5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing shower, r equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date.
Barometer	29.97	30.01	30.09
Temperature	71	65	66
Humidity	91	94	79
Wind Direction	E.	E.	E.
Force	3	5	3
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest temp. air Temperature on the 10th 73			
Lowest			

H.K. Observatory, Mar. 10, 1919.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

ss. "ANYO MARU,"

From SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO HONOLULU, AND JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bill of Lading for counter-signature and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 13th March, 1919, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees risk, and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 13th March, 1919, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged goods will be landed into Company's Godowns, where they will be examined on 13th March 1919, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 24th March 1919.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1919.

NOTICE.

ASAHI BEER



HOTELS.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District, 45 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.

Telephone 818. MRS F. E. CAMERON.

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UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

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(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT 9.15 P.M. TO-NIGHT

FREDONY and VAUDEVILLE Co.
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
FREDONY PRESENTS.

The Cosmopolitan Symphony.
Impersonating the worlds greatest Composers.

MISS ASTA ERICKSEN

A Soprano with a wonderful voice.

Midle Leona

in her dancing creations.

Selected Picture Programme

CIRCUS MARY

produced by Lucius Henderson.

Prices \$1.50 \$1.00 and 70 cents.

Thursday Matinee, the 13th. March 5.15 P.M.

IRIS.

From the Play by Sir A. W. Pinero.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE CORONET

TEL. NO. 1743. TEL. NO. 1743.

March 10th, 11th and 12th, 1919.

ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME!

Charlie Chaplin in

"SHANGHAIED"

Max Linder in

"MAX IN A TAXI"

Harold Lloyd in

"BLISS"

"Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford"

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

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The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL The coming seaside resort of South China.
(opening in the Summer of 1919)
THE HOTEL MANSIONS The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services and the leading American business concerns.

The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such as banquets, dances, parties, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with

Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.

Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

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1,600 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.

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MRS. BLAIR.

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J. WITCHELL,

Manager.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents

Are resident Managers.

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